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REPORTAGE ON ISLAMIC CONFERENCE IN ISLAMABAD

Chatti Speech 27 Jan

LD281606 Rabat MAP in English 1228 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 28 (MAP)--The special conference of Islamic foreign affairs ministers opened its works here Sunday aiming at adopting a common stand facing the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Habib Chatti, general secretary of the conference, stated in his opening address that it is out of question that the Islamic world resorts to war against the Soviet Union or subjects it to economic sanctions. He added that the conference will adopt political resolutions based on the principles of the organization of the United Nations, the Arab League and those of the Organization of African Unity. The weight of these resolutions is that they stand for 800 million people.

The same day the conference adopted its agenda behind closed doors. Well informed sources stated that only two issues were included:

1. The situation in Afghanistan, its consequences and the resulting pressures over some Islamic countries.

2. Al-Quds and the Palestine issue in the light of recent developments.

The conference discarded an item tabled by the Libyan and the Iraqi delegations urging for the examining the Egypto-Israeli normalization of relations.

On the other hand, the Iranian delegation urged the conference to condemn the U.S. economic sanctions imposed on Iran consequently to the seizure of the American [Embassy] in Tehran.

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) requested its representative at Islamabad to attend the conference as an observer, though it enjoys a full membership at the conference. This stand is in line with the steadfastness front's (PLO, Syria, Algeria and South Yemen) decision not to attend the conference if January 26 was maintained as the opening date, which coincided with the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel.

Bloc Ambassadors' Boycott

BK271016 Hong Kong AFP in English 0905 GMT 27 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpt] Islamabad, 27 Jan (AFP)--The ambassadors of the Soviet Union and all Warsaw Pact countries except Romania boycotted the opening ceremony today of the special Islamic foreign ministers conference.

Malaysian Foreign Minister's Speech

BK271233 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpt] The minister of foreign affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, has called on all countries to help alleviate the sufferings of the Afghan refugees arising out of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. He made the call when replying to the keynote address by President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, who officially declared open the special session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad today.

Speaking on behalf of heads of delegations from Asia, Tengku Rithauddeen stressed the need for Muslim countries to strengthen their faith and Islamic solidarity. He added that the Muslim world was facing a grave tragedy on account of the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan. The minister said the Muslim world should live up to its expectation of Muslim solidarity while closing ranks in the face of such threats against another brotherly Muslim country.

He pointed out Malaysia was concerned about the blatant breach of international norms of the United Nations Charter and the Islamic Conference and that the Soviet intervention should not pass with impunity. Tengku Rithauddeen added Malaysia had responded to the call of Muslim solidarity and had come to Islamabad to share the concern of the rest of the Muslim world.

He told the delegates from (?37) member countries that they should come out unequivocally in condemning the Soviet action which had uprooted women, children and old people from Afghanistan. The conference should come out strongly in support of the sovereignty and integrity of a Muslim brother state.

Earlier, President Zia told the conference that the foreign armed intervention in Afghanistan had far-reaching consequences for international peace and security. It was a matter of grave concern for the entire world, and particularly the Islamic world.

Jordanian Delegate's Speech

JN271600 Amman JNA in Arabic 1515 GMT 27 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Islamabad, 27 January--Marwan al-Qasim, [Jordanian] minister of state for foreign affairs, has said: While viewing the situation in Afghanistan with concern and deep anxiety, Jordan remembers with bitterness the state of affairs reached in Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories due to the force of arms and the total support and backing of certain well-known international quarters and their silence, disregarding international law and the UN Charter and resolutions.

In a speech at the extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference, which began in Islamabad today, Al-Qasim said: Jordan believes that in these particular circumstances, the unity of Islamic countries is the ideal basis to confront the challenge facing these countries. At the same time, Jordan points out the need to transcend the differences which continue to divide the Islamic countries, forcing them to squander their resources and making some of them prey to the designs of the big powers.

The minister of state for foreign affairs added: Our Islamic organization, whose foreign ministers are meeting today, was originally founded to confront the Israeli aggression against and the burning of the Al-Aqsa Mosque on that ill-omened day in August 1969, only 2 years after Israel occupied the holy city of Jerusalem and the territories of three other Arab Islamic states. This criminal deed exposed the dimensions of the organized conspiracy against the Muslims and placed their first task before them, that of defending their holy places. The Muslims called for action to organize potentials and mobilize capabilities and for efforts to confront and repulse this invasion.

Al-Qasim added: We firmly believe that the area should be protected and defended only by its own peoples and governments. This logic stems from our deep belief in the frank Islamic principles, whose essence is explained in the UN Charter and principles. The same thing applies to the affirmation of the frank principles agreed upon by the nonalined conferences, the Arab League, the OAU and the various international laws and norms.

Al-Qasim pointed out that since the beginning of the events in Afghanistan, Jordan has proclaimed its clear and frank stand, which is based on a deep and firm belief in the UN Charter, the Arab League Charter and the principles of international law and norms, which condemn foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries by any aggressive party and which consider such intervention as a threat to world peace and security, particularly if it is engineered by a big power or is supported by a big power.

Al-Qasim said: In the sight and hearing of the world, the Palestinian people continue to suffer daily the bitterness and brutality of occupation. The soil of Palestine and other Arab countries continues to groan under the yoke of aggression. Since its occupation of Jerusalem and other Arab territories, Israel has been implementing a terrible scheme aimed at obliterating the noble Islamic history and civilization of the holy city and all the occupied territories.

In implementation of this organized scheme, Israel continues to loot Arab land from its Arab owners to establish a chain of settlements that look like military fortresses. Through these settlements, it is expanding every day at the expense of the Arab land. Its aim is to vacate the land of its original inhabitants and to prepare the land to receive thousands of Zionist immigrants, who are not linked to this land except by Zionist expansionist greed and animosity toward Islam and Muslims.

Al-Qasim added: We reaffirm that the Camp David accords do not and will not provide a just and comprehensive solution. We believe that these accords complement the deviation of the issue from its correct course because the accords deny the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and ignore the sentiments of Muslims and their rights to their holy places.

Marwan al-Qasim, minister of state for foreign affairs, added: Jordan has been deeply concerned about the Palestinian issue and the continuation of the Zionist occupation of Arab territories. Today it finds itself equally concerned and anxious about the presence of foreign troops in Afghanistan and the suppression of the Afghan people's will.

Al-Qasim pointed out: We affirm that we will stand aloof from any alliances or axes, whatever their color. We will prove to the world that it will not be easy for any party, no matter how strong, to enjoy the results of its force, ignoring international law, principles and norms. These parties should understand the changing situation in other states, no matter how little these states' capabilities are. They should use a sound human yardstick based on complete equality of all states and respect for their sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

Al-Qasim thanked the Pakistani Government for hosting the conference and conveyed the greetings of the Jordanian king, government and people to the Pakistani president and government and the friendly and fraternal Pakistani people. He also thanked the Bangladesh Government for calling for the conference.

Turkish Cypriot Leader's Meetings

TA271835 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 27 Jan 80 TA

[Text] President Denktas, who is in Islamabad attending a conference of Islamic countries on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, had a private meeting with President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan today. They discussed the Afghanistan situation and the Cyprus problem. President Zia told Mr Denktas that Pakistan was watching with admiration the struggle of the Turkish Cypriot community for freedom.

Mr Denktas also had separate meetings with Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Faysal and the foreign ministers of several other Islamic countries. He told the foreign ministers that the Greek Cypriot side abstained during the United Nations General Assembly voting on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, did not represent entire Cyprus and that the Turkish Cypriot community had strongly denounced the Soviet aggression. He also drew attention to the fact that the so-called Cypriot delegation at the United Nations only represented the Greek Cypriot administration, which posed as the Government of Cyprus.

President Denktas also met the leaders of a number of Muslim communities fighting for their independence. He invited their delegates to take part in the Islamic union conference which is to take place in the federated state next March.

In a statement after his contacts today, Mr Denktas described his discussions as constructive and said that the Islamic world was aware of the realities. He stressed that the events in Afghanistan had opened the eyes of the Muslim countries and enabled them to realize the need for Islamic unity and solidarity. He said he was sure that the Afghan people would regain their freedom sooner or later.

Mr Denktas is due to leave Pakistan tomorrow evening.

Haq Meets Saudi Minister

BK280220 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 28 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Saudi Arabian foreign minister, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, had a meeting with President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi last night. The adviser on foreign affairs, Agha Shahi, and the Saudi ambassador in Pakistan, Ash-Shaykh Samir ash-Shihabi, were also present on the occasion.

Closed-Door Session 28 Jan

BK280618 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 28 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The closed-door session of the extraordinary plenary meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers conference resumed in Islamabad this morning. Discussions on the special issues, including the situation in Afghanistan and related matters, foreign pressure on Islamic states, and the Jerusalem and Palestine issues in light of the present situation, continued at the closed-door session.

The meeting of the Political Committee set up by the conference also met today. The committee is headed by Pakistani Foreign Secretary Mr S. Shahnawaz. The committee met last night also.

Bahraini Foreign Minister

NC281033 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0750 GMT 28 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Islamabad, 28 January--Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah has stressed that the challenge faced by the Islamic world today is a link in a series of challenges that have faced the Islamic peoples ever since the delivery of the Muhammadan message, although it is different in form, place and time.

In a speech delivered this morning at the third working session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad, the foreign minister said: We are facing a new kind of danger which threatens our Islamic countries in an era when the peoples have renounced the policy of aggression and when all religions believe in tolerance and coexistence in order to preserve the cultural achievements of mankind--achievements which contributed toward the progress to which mankind aspires upon the renunciation of a life of displacement, coercion, domination and aggression by the powerful against the weak.

The Bahraini foreign minister rejected the logic of power and dictating ideologies by force and aggression, and said: Dictating ideologies by means of violence is no longer acceptable in our present civilized world. The freedom of religions, ideology and the political course of states are basic principles which all international laws and charters support and safeguard.

The Bahraini foreign minister outlined what had happened in Palestine and the attacks on the Al-Aqsa Mosque by world Zionism after the abortive Crusader wars and said: This time the attack comes from the East. This clearly shows the dimensions of the plotting and aggression against our sacred places and our creed in order to dominate our countries one by one. All that happened in Palestine and continues to happen there, including the displacement of the Muslim Arab people, desecreation of holy places, suppression of public and private freedom, and the introduction of programs inconsistent with Islamic principles and values, are signs of atheist attempts to sow all this and they play a similar role in Afghanistan. After Afghanistan, it may be the turn of other of our Islamic countries and peoples to face the same fate Palestine and its people have been facing for 30 years.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak stressed that the ugly Soviet invasion does not threaten just one Islamic country but the entire Islamic region, states and peoples in the Gulf area and Southeast Asia, at the same time constituting a danger to Islam and its sublime principles.

He said that what Afghanistan and its Muslim people are being subjected to not only constitutes a threat to the security of that state but to international peace and security as well. At the same time, it constitutes a test of group steadfastness, solidarity and strong ties which should link each country to its neighbor so as to resist such sudden danger.

Denouncing all acts of aggression and intervention in the internal affairs of other states, the Bahraini foreign minister said: Seen from this premise, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, in Bahrain's view, is a serious precedent in this sensitive region of the world. He affirmed that this intervention directly affects us as Arabs and Muslims and as a part of this vital region. Therefore, Bahrain cannot remain silent toward any attempt to turn this region into an area of international conflict. He added that his country has always demanded that this region should be considered a region of peace and has supported all resolutions to this effect.

The Bahraini foreign minister said: The theories of coexistence of systems and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states are principles to which we have adhered to preserve the safety of our states and peoples as well as their cultural progress, economic structure, stability and security. He affirmed that the Islamic Conference--its peoples and states--is called upon to adopt a serious stand to avert a catastrophe similar to what happened in Palestine and to protect the principles in which the peoples of this region believe. He said that in his opinion a positive move represents the beginning of the road and that Bahrain is not willing to remain a spectator to flagrant aggression and blatant violation of the UN Charter and principles, particularly since this violation affects neighboring Islamic countries and consequently threatens our region's peace and security.

The Bahraini foreign minister urged the Islamabad conference to prepare and adopt a working paper on a confrontation plan in which each Islamic and friendly state would participate according to its ability in order to repel the danger and protect the area. He said that this paper should be based on international principles and laws, and take into consideration the sensitivity and importance of the region, not only for its people but also for the whole world.

The Bahraini foreign minister expressed confidence that this meeting would shoulder a great responsibility at this important juncture. The conference, he said, must adopt measures for protecting the Islamic states against any foreign pressure or economic or political threats and for helping the Afghan people in their ordeal. He expressed confidence that the conference will be able to do this and prove that the Islamic states are an effective force in the world.

Saudi Resolution

OW280958 Hong Kong AFP in English 0848 GMT 28 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, Jan. 28 (AFP)--Saudi Arabia today put to the Islamic Conference here a 10-point resolution demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and suspension of relations with Kabul. The text, supported by five other Gulf states, called on Moslem nations to:

1. Condemn and denounce Soviet military aggression in Afghanistan which flouts all international laws.
2. Emphasize that interference in a Moslem state is viewed very seriously.
3. Demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops and call on other nations to enforce this demand.
4. Not recognize the illegal Kabul regime and consider its decisions null and void.
5. Suspend Afghanistan from the Islamic Conference.
6. Suspend all diplomatic relations with Kabul.
7. Suspend financial, trade and cultural aid to the Afghan Government.
8. Give material and moral support to the Afghan people.
9. Open an Arab fund for the people of Afghanistan.
10. Entrust the conference Secretariat with implementing this resolution.

Informed sources said the Saudi resolution did not mention boycotting the Moscow Olympics, though the oil state was one of the first to back this move. These sources said it was decided not to include a threat of economic sanctions against the Soviets as some Gulf states were against it, foreseeing violent opposition from other conference members.

Meanwhile, Pakistan submitted a resolution condemning United States economic sanctions against Iran and proclaiming Moslem solidarity with the Iranian Islamic Revolution. Reliable sources said the Pakistani text called on the 36 Moslem nations attending this foreign ministers conference to voice their "deep concern over growing tension between the U.S. and Iran and the threat of punitive steps against Tehran". The resolution stated its firm opposal of "any pressure or constraint on the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence" on any Moslem nation and expressed support for Iran's "just demands".

Spokesman on Resolutions

BK281047 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 28 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has expressed the hope that the extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference would adopt concrete steps to meet the situation arising out of the developments in the region. Informally talking to newsmen in Islamabad today, he said the conference is proceeding ahead very satisfactorily. From this spirit and environment of the conference, he hoped that it would end on a very positive and constructive note. He said although he was not the official spokesman for the conference, he understands that the conference would be in session till late in the night and the concluding session would be held tomorrow morning. The president said he is availing of the opportunity to meet the leaders of various delegations to exchange views with them.

The chairman of the conference, Mr Agha Shahi, told newsmen after this morning's closed-door session that the conference would produce positive results. He said the main resolution on Afghanistan was being considered by the Political Committee. He hoped it would be available to the main conference by the evening.

Answering questions by correspondents, Mr Agha Shahi said the deliberations reflected unanimity and solidarity. He hoped that the deliberations will be productive.

Asked about the main resolution, he said it will be about the situation in Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, it is understood that a number of foreign ministers and other heads of delegation addressed the conference during the morning closed door session today. More leaders will address the conference during the afternoon session, which began a short while ago.

The official spokesman of the Islamic foreign ministers extraordinary session has said that the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan is being considered by the conference in the light of the inaugural address by the president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. He told newsmen after this morning's closed-door plenary session that the president's statement has been taken as the official document of the conference.

In the light of this statement as well as the statements delivered by other delegations, five resolutions have been submitted to the Political Committee for consideration. He said these resolutions deal with the military intervention by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, the foreign pressure being exerted on Islamic countries and on Iran, and the question of Al-Quds and the Palestinian state.

He told a questioner that these resolutions condemned the Soviet Union by name for its military intervention in Afghanistan. Replying to another question, he said none of the delegates had opposed this condemnation. The spokesman, however, emphasized that these are still draft resolutions and had yet to be adopted by the plenary session of the conference. He said these resolutions would be released to the press when they are adopted.

Asked whether the resolutions also provide for the suspension of membership of Afghanistan, he said he could not say anything at this moment as the resolutions were still under consideration.

Amended Resolution Adopted

BK281704 Hong Kong AFP in English 1645 GMT 28 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 28 Jan (AFP)--The Political Committee of the special conference of Islamic foreign ministers today adopted, with amendments, a resolution, initially sponsored by Saudi Arabia, on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Conference spokesman Kassem Zahiri said that all Moslem countries attending had voted for the amended resolution. The original Saudi draft called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The amendments were made by the Political Committee, he said, without specifying the nature of the changes.

The conference has meanwhile shelved a request for observer status put forward by the six rebel groups in the "Islamic alliance for the liberation of Afghanistan," Mr Zahiri said. Questioned about the request, made yesterday, Mr Zahiri said an extraordinary session did not have competence to decide the question. The request consequently would be submitted to the next ordinary conference of Islamic foreign ministers, to be held here in April.

Tonight, meanwhile, the present conference would be meeting in plenary session to study draft resolutions on Afghanistan and other issues affecting Moslems.

There had also been consensus on three out of four other draft resolutions. These concerned foreign pressures on Islamic states, external pressures on Iran, and the question of Jerusalem and Palestine. The Political Committee had amended these texts, Mr Zahiri said. The final draft resolution, put forward by Somalia, was still under discussion. This concerned foreign interference in the Horn of Africa.

Tunisian Foreign Minister

LD281552 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Islamabad--Mohamed Fitouri, Tunisia's minister for foreign affairs, delivered a speech in Islamabad this morning at the special meeting of foreign ministers of Islamic countries, in which he stressed the extent of the gravity of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan which led to the urgent convening of the Islamic Conference Organization.

He said that the speed of convening was an indication of the depth of the Islamic feeling of solidarity and fraternity and their adherence to all the principles set by the charter of the organization.

The Tunisian foreign minister said that Tunisia, which had struggled for the dignity of its people and the realization of sovereignty for them and which firmly stands at the side of the people's struggle for their freedom and independence, fully realized the enormous dangers posed by attempts at domination and the policy of repression and interference in the affairs of others, their lives and the integrity of the peoples. Such challenges have far-reaching effects on stability and peace in the world, and the principle of independence of peoples demanded that they have the right to choose the political system of their choice, within the framework of complete freedom and without foreign intervention, and that a truly independent government was one that acted purely according to the will of its people and with the participation of its sincere sons. If the huge and increasing foreign military and civil presence in Afghanistan were the result of free cooperation and choice by the Afghan people, then how can we explain the posture of this people and its challenges to the alien forces and how can the hundreds of thousands of people taking refuge in neighboring countries for protection against [word indistinct] be explained? The tragedy which the fraternal Afghan people are living through has two basic aspects: first, the violation of the sovereignty, integrity and independence of the Afghan state; and second, the impoverishment of an appreciable part of the Afghan people, which has created refugee problems in this region and the ensuing problems and tragedies.

The foreign minister said: This behavior and the instability it produces represents a serious phenomenon, threatening the rule of security and peace and the world. Thus, within the framework of Islamic solidarity and the unity of our world, as demanded by the aims of our organization, we should strenuously work to protect the rights of the Afghan people and maintain their independence and back their sovereignty. We should give the question of refugees the attention it deserves, not only at the Islamic level, but also at the international level.

Mohamed Fitouri recalled the call issued by the Tunisian head of state, which said: Specifically, we cannot remain silent regarding military intervention in the affairs of an independent, Islamic state and we, as much as we strive to consolidate relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, cannot but express our anger over the violation of the United Nations Charter, which is considered the basic support for international ethics and a basis for dealings among nations, and we must all understand that Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, even at the request of the Afghan Government, will lead to tension in international relations and thus threatens world peace.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister

LD281518 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1210 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Islamabad, 28 January--Kuwait today criticized those Western countries which denounced the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan while keeping silent about the Israeli occupation of Arab lands, and said this was a violation of the values and principles which govern international relations.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti foreign minister, said in his speech at the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad that the West's rejection of the Soviet intervention in Islamic Afghanistan stems from the imbalance this intervention causes in the cold war between East and West and not from any international values or principles. He added that "some countries, and particularly the countries of the West, have failed to show adequate concern over and condemnation of the continuing flagrant Zionist occupation of the territories of Islamic Arab countries which are members of the United Nations."

The Kuwaiti minister asserted that his country, which has condemned the Soviet intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan, "insists that the continuation of the Zionist aggression represents the biggest violation of international principles."

Shaykh as-Sabah called on the USSR to withdraw immediately from Afghanistan so as to prevent other countries from creating "spheres of influence" for themselves in the Islamic and nonalined countries. He added that the Soviet intervention will encourage "the other powers to exploit the situation to achieve gains and ambitions for themselves."

He reiterated Kuwait's rejection of "attempts by some powers to seize the opportunity given by current conditions in Afghanistan to create spheres of influence for themselves or set up bases in the Islamic or other parts of the world." He also called for keeping the Islamic countries outside the sphere of conflicts between the superpowers.

The Kuwaiti foreign minister expresses his regret that the detente between the superpowers, which the Islamic countries had welcomed, "was confined to a great extent to avoiding direct clashes between these powers and that their concern for the problems of Third World countries has always been confined to what serves their own interests."

He stressed that Kuwait maintains "good" relations with the USSR and is anxious to preserve these relations. He added that the current Islamic conference has been convened because of the concept of "our principled rejection of any interference by any power in the affairs of another." He pointed out that the Islamic countries have not intervened in the developments that took place in Afghanistan since the April 1978 communist revolution because they considered them to be internal matters. But, he added, the Islamic countries "cannot consider the recent Soviet military intervention as an internal matter, particularly in view of the effect this intervention has on the will of the Afghan Muslim people and their right to determine their own political future."

The Kuwaiti minister condemned the Soviet intervention, saying that it has added a new trouble to the troubles the Islamic world is already experiencing in the Israeli occupation of its holy places. He added that this intervention has a negative effect on the struggle for liberation of the holy places.

Shaykh as-Sabah also attacked the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel which came into force last Saturday "with all that it involves of degradation of the first of two Kiblas and the third of holy mosques in usurped Jerusalem." Undoubtedly, he said, this "grave" action is in line with the initiative taken by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat toward Israel in 1977 "and which has caused a great wound in the body of the Islamic nation and paved the way for all the sinister forces to pounce on the Islamic and other weak but peace-loving nations, of which Afghanistan is one."

Shaykh Sabah expressed Kuwait's extreme concern over "the campaign that is being waged to impose economic sanctions on Iran and the threats made against it." He called on the Islamic countries to support Iran in the face of these threats. He said that Kuwait has condemned the United States, which is leading this campaign against Iran, for freezing the Iranian assets in U.S. banks, as this is a violation of international laws and will only shake confidence in international transactions.

The Kuwaiti minister called for solving the U.S.-Iranian crisis over the American Embassy hostages "by peaceful means" and in a manner which would guarantee Iran's national interests.

UAE Delegate's Speech

JN281518 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1250 GMT 28 Jan 80 JN

[Excerpts] Islamabad, 28 January--The UAE has strongly denounced international moves and the two superpowers' intensive military activities which have created political and military dangers in South and Central Asia, the Indian Ocean and the Gulf area.

This was contained in the speech delivered by Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, at the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad today. 'Abdallah stressed that the conference was convened to express the viewpoint of the Islamic world and to emphasize the dangers threatening Islamic countries near this aggression. 'Abdallah said: The Islamic countries which are near the Afghan events note that the presence of foreign invasion forces and the expansion and deployment which may result from this presence have created unprecedented political and military dangers in South and Central Asia, the Indian Ocean and the Gulf area.

'Abdallah added that the direct and vital interests of the Islamic world, which are inspired by the logic of nonalinement, require the withdrawal of all the forces that came to the area. These forces are motivated by the spirit of rivalry which exists between the superpowers and which does not concern us.

'Abdallah wondered about the Western world's contradictory position on the issues of occupation in Afghanistan and Palestine. 'Abdallah said: In both cases the occupation is illegal and is an oppressive invasion by military force. Both instances have been denounced by the United Nations, and there is no difference between occupation by Israeli forces or by Soviet forces.

'Abdallah stressed that the Islamic world will support Afghanistan and will continue to support the Palestinian cause under the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative--the PLO--until all the Palestinian territories are liberated.

Qatar Delegate's Speech

JN281509 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1320 GMT 28 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Islamabad, 28 January--The State of Qatar has denounced the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and all types of pressure being put on the Islamic states by various international and regional forces. Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, said that his country condemns this aggression out of its complete faith in the principle of noninterference in other people's affairs and its respect for the sublime Islamic principles.

Shaykh Ahmad called upon the Islamic Conference to adopt a firm stand against all provocations and pressures by foreign powers on the Islamic states and other countries of the Third World. He also stressed that the flagrant Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is contrary to all international laws and norms and is unacceptable to any international or regional organization.

The Qatari minister also emphasized his country's position on the Palestine question, saying that his country will not consider a solution to the Palestine question in which the Palestinians themselves do not participate and which does not fulfill their hopes and aspirations. He added: The Palestine question is indivisible. It is the right of the Palestinian people, who have been unjustly expelled from their lands, to return to their homeland and establish their independent state. They should live in peace and stability like other peoples in the world.

Shaykh Ahmad expressed the hope that the conference will take whatever action it deems essential to firmly oppose what is taking place in Afghanistan and will adopt resolutions in support of the Palestine question.

Committee Meets Afghan Rebels

BK281537 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 28 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Political Committee of the Islamic Conference this evening held talks with a spokesman of the alliance of six Afghan [opposition] organizations. A Radio Pakistan representative understands that the alliance was represented by its convener, Prof Burhanuddin Rabbani. He apprised the committee of the situation in Afghanistan and urged all Islamic states and other peace-loving countries to put pressure on the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan.

Afghan Rebels' Plea

BK281657 Hong Kong AFP in English 1650 GMT 28 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 28 Jan (AFP)--The main leaders of the Afghan rebels made an impassioned plea late today before the current Islamic Conference here for Islamic solidarity coupled with a violent denunciation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Meeting with the conference's Political Committee,the leaders of the brand new Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan laid claim to massive military and financial aid from the Moslem world in the name of "more than 100,000 victims" of the successive communist regimes in Afghanistan, Afghan rebel sources disclosed.

Rebel Spokesman Burhanuddin Rabbani asked the conference to recognize the new alliance as the sole legitimate representative of the Afghan people and called for international support for the half-million Afghan refugees presently in Pakistan. He reportedly stressed that the Afghan people was struggling against "the Soviet invader" and that "neither bombs nor planes could stop its fight for freedom."

The Afghan rebel alliance asked that the international community put pressure on the Soviet Union to pull back its forces from Afghanistan, even to the extent of severing diplomatic relations if the occupation continued.

Of the Islamic world, the alliance asked that it call back Moslem students studying in the Soviet Union, that it arrest "communists as Soviet spies" and dissolve all communist parties. The alliance also appealed to Moslem workers to boycott all relations with Afghanistan.

Upon emerging from the conference site the rebel leaders said they considered they had received de facto recognition from the meeting, with the conference now having to decide on de jure recognition and possible observer status for the alliance.

Iranian Delegate's Speech

For a Tehran Domestic Service account of the address by Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Kamal Kharrazi, see the Supplement of the 29 January Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

Bangladesh Proposes Standing Committee

BK281619 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 28 Jan 80 BK

[Text] It is understood that Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq suggested [at the Islamic conference] that a standing committee be set up comprised of members from various regions for an overall review of the recent developments in Afghanistan.

Later, before leaving Islamabad for home, he expressed hope that the conference will adopt concrete and effective resolutions so that in the future no one could interfere in the internal affairs of Islamic Conference member states.

Indonesia's Foreign Minister Leaves

BK281617 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 28 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, who attended the Islamic foreign ministers conference, has left Islamabad for home. In an interview with Radio Pakistan's representative before his departure, he said he was fully satisfied with the conference deliberations and expressed hope that the conference will adopt practical measures to deal with the crisis stemming from foreign intervention in Afghanistan.

Earlier, participating in the initial debate of the Islamic foreign ministers conference, he demanded immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan and restoration of the just rights of the Afghan people.

Turkish Cypriot Leader Holds Meetings

TA280617 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0415 GMT 28 Jan 80 TA

[Excerpt] President Rauf Denktas, who is participating in the Islamabad conference on Afghanistan, held talks with the Pakistani foreign, finance and defense ministers as well as with commanders of the armed forces. In a statement to journalists after his talks, Denktas said his discussions were constructive and that he had stressed that Islamic unity and solidarity were necessary in the light of events in Afghanistan. Pointing out that the Soviets have no one to protect in Afghanistan, President Denktas said the Soviet Union should hasten to remedy the very bad impression it has created in the Islamic world by its action in Afghanistan. Recalling that the Soviets have nothing to give Afghanistan, Denktas noted that the Afghan people were mature enough to elect their own administration. He added that the Afghan people have existed as a sovereign nation for years.

Referring to Iran, President Denktas said the United States must stop pressuring and threatening Iran. It is time, Denktas stated, for peace and tranquillity to reign in this part of the world.

Further Denktas Meetings

TA281844 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 28 Jan 80 TA

[Text] President Denktas, who is in Islamabad for a conference of Islamic countries, has been assured of support on the Cyprus issue by other delegates during his private contacts with them. In his talks with these delegates, Mr Denktas expressed the hope that the Islamic Conference resolutions on Cyprus and other Islamic issues would be supported and upheld at other international meetings. He said great understanding was being shown in this respect.

Mr Denktas lunched with President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan today and later had a meeting with the Pakistan minister of foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, with whom he discussed the Cyprus problem.

In an interview on Pakistan radio and television, President Denktas said Afghanistan is under foreign occupation and stressed that the delegates of the Afghan resistance movement should be accorded full right of say. He added that had the United Nations granted equal right of say to the Turkish Cypriot community in 1963 when the Greek and Greek Cypriot forces acted together to annex Cyprus to Greece, the lies of the Greek Cypriots would have been exposed and the Cyprus problem would not have continued for 16 years.

President Denktas also met today with the Iranian deputy foreign minister and the PLO representative in Islamabad. Meanwhile, President Denktas invited to North Cyprus a group of Pakistani officers to observe on the spot the resistance tactics and the struggle of the Turkish Cypriot community. He also invited the secretary general of the Islamic Conference, Mr Habib Chatti, to the inauguration of the 1980 Muslim youth camp in North Cyprus. Mr Chatti accepted the invitation.

Turkey's Erkmen Holds Contacts

TA282056 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 28 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, who is in Islamabad to participate in the Islamic foreign ministers conference, met with the foreign ministers of various countries today. Erkmen met with the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and Somalia and the deputy foreign minister of Iran, Kamal Kharrazi.

Possibilities for further developing the friendly relations between Turkey and Saudi Arabia were discussed at a meeting between Erkmen and Saudi Arabian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sa'ud al-Faysal. TRT correspondents in Islamabad Can Okanar and Salih Kurt report that Sa'ud al-Faysal told Erkmen that the Saudi Government was discussing the issue of extending Turkey aid from the OPEC fund.

Kharrazi reportedly explained to Erkmen his views on the economic sanctions the United States might impose on Iran. It is also reported that Kharrazi told Erkmen that Iran's relations with countries that join in these economic sanctions will be reviewed. Erkmen will leave Islamabad for Turkey tonight. The Turkish delegation will (?remain in Islamabad until the end of the conference).

Resolution on Afghanistan

BK290316 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The extraorindary Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad has unanimously demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan. This was stated in a resolution adopted at the closed-door plenary session of the conference which continued until early this morning. The session began at 2300 last night to consider the resolutions presented by the Political Committee for adoption by the conference.

The resolution urges all states and peoples to adopt all measures aimed at the pullout of the Soviet troops. The resolution calls on Soviet troops to refrain from acts of oppression and tyranny against the people and freedom-loving leaders of Afghanistan until the last Soviet soldier is withdrawn from Afghan soil.

The resolution condemns the military intervention by the Soviet Union against the people of Afghanistan. It describes this aggression as a gross and blatant violation of international law, convention and principles and a fundamental violation of the United Nations Charter and the Islamic Conference. The resolution opposes this act and expresses regret over it. The resolution draws attention to the fact that the United Nations criticized this aggression in its resolution adopted on the 14th of this month.

The resolution calls on people and governments all over the world to continue opposition to this aggression and violation of basic human rights and freedom of the people. The resolution also demands that Afghanistan's membership in the Islamic organization be suspended.

The chairman of the extraordinary session, Mr Agha Shahi, told newsmen that the resolution invited member states to withhold recognition of the illegal Afghan regime. He said three countries reserved judgment on this point. He disclosed that the resolution also calls for severance of diplomatic relations with Afghanistan until the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Six members reserved judgment on this issue.

The resolution calls on all member countries to stop aid and all forms of assistance to the present Afghan regime. It recommends that all member states affirm their solidarity with the Afghan people in their just struggle to safeguard their faith, national independence and territorial integrity and to recover the right to determine their destiny.

The conference expressed its deep concern at the dangerous escalation of tension, intensification of rivalry and increased recourse to military intervention and interference in the internal affairs of states, which is detrimental to the interests of all states, and the Islamic countries in particular. The conference solemnly declared its complete solidarity with Islamic countries neighboring Afghanistan against any threat to their security and wellbeing and called upon all Islamic Conference member states to extend them all possible support in defending their independence and territorial integrity.

The resolution asks the member states to obtain, through appropriate authorities, nonparticipation in the Olympic games to be held in Moscow this July unless Soviet troops immediately withdraw from Afghanistan in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Islamic Conference. Eleven states reserved their judgment on this issue.

The resolution authorizes the secretary general of the Islamic Conference to receive and disperse contributions from member states, organizations and individuals for Afghan refugees and turn them over to concerned authorities recommended by a three-member committee set up by the conference. The Radio Pakistan representative understands that the "concerned authorities" is the Government of Pakistan, which is responsible for the care of Afghan refugees. The resolution gave a mandate to the secretary general to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to report on it to the next session of Islamic foreign ministers.

The chairman of the extraordinary session told the Radio Pakistan representative that the closed-door plenary session would be resumed at 0900 hours [0400 GMT] this morning, and it will take up the remaining resolutions. He said after adoption of the remaining resolutions, the closed-door session would convert into an open session for the closing ceremony. He said the earlier announcement on convening the open session at 1000 hours this morning had to be altered as the Political Committee needed more time to study the report of the drafting committee and allow the delegates to rest in view of the night-long session.

29 Jan Closed-Door Session

BK290617 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The extraordinary plenary closed-door session of the Islamic Foreign ministers conference resumed in Islamabad this morning. The meeting is considering the remaining draft resolutions presented by the Political Committee.

As already reported, the conference adopted the resolution on Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and its consequences at its plenary closed-door session last night. After the adoption of the remaining resolutions, the closed-door session will, as scheduled, be converted into an open session for the closing ceremony.

Resolution on Egypt, Israel

BK290853 Hong Kong AFP in English 0815 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 29 Jan--The Islamic Conference foreign ministers today asked all Moslem countries to boycott Egypt politically, economically and culturally. The ministers called for the boycott because of Egypt's normalization of relations with Israel last weekend.

The conference's resolution also condemned Egypt's plan to exchange ambassadors with "the Zionist racist entity" (Israel) in mid-February and condemned collusion and cooperation between the United States, Israel and Egypt in all fields insofar as it "constitutes flagrant aggression against the Palestinian people's rights and a threat to security and independence of all Arab and Moslem countries.

Ten member countries of the Organization of African Unity at the Islamic Conference expressed reservations about the resolution to boycott Egypt.

The ministers called on all Moslem countries to reaffirm solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and urged Moslem countries in Asia and Africa to reaffirm "concretely" support for the Arab countries seeking "liberation of Jerusalem."

At the request of Lebanon the resolution also condemned "repeated Israeli aggression" against southern Lebanon and urged Moslem countries to "make efforts to support Lebanon to end this aggression."

Resolution on U.S.-Iran Differences

BK291416 Hong Kong AFP in English 1338 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 29 Jan (AFP)--Three hours of argument at the Islamic Conference here over an Iranian insistence on a condemnation of United States economic sanctions against Tehran ended in a compromise today. The conference adopted a resolution expressing the "sincere wish" that the U.S. and Iran settle their differences "by peaceful means". The resolution was entitled "external pressure by the United States on Iran" but was no more specific, in contrast to Iran's earlier demands for a harder resolution. Other countries, notably Iraq, objected during the closed debate that the American sanctions were linked with the taking of the hostages in the U.S. Embassy and one should not be condemned without the other.

With this hurdle surmounted the conference was expected to close later today.

The United States was not mentioned by name in the text of the resolution, which said the conference [word indistinct] strongly opposed" to any threat, intimidation, interference or economic sanctions against the Iranian Islamic Republic", and declared solidarity for the Iranian people "in their choice to follow Islam."

The Iranian delegation's proposed resolution, which was also criticised by Turkey as well as Iraq, demanded specific support for Iran's "legitimate pleas" for the release of its funds frozen by the United States.

Eight African countries expressed reservations about the final resolution. They were Senegal, Gabon, Cameroon, Comoros, Chad, Niger, Guinea and Djibouti.

Departure of Some Delegates

BK290413 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Following completion of the main purpose of the Islamic foreign ministers conference, some more delegates left Islamabad for home last night. Among them were Jordan, Malaysia, Turkey, Mali, Gabon, Gambia and the Turkish Cypriot part of Cyprus.

Talking to newsmen at the airport, the foreign ministers of Jordan, Turkey and Gambia lauded the spirit of Islamic unity witnessed at the conference concerning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON AIMS OF CONFERENCE

LD290941 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 26 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Hasan Luqays report: "Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal tells ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Specific Saudi proposals at the Islamic Conference to confront Soviet invasion of Afghanistan; we do not represent one camp against another but only Islamic interests"]

[Excerpt] Islamabad--Saudi Foreign Minister Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, in a statement made on his arrival in Islamabad last night, said that he has come to the Islamic Conference with specific proposals to confront the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Replying to a question from ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, Amir Sa'ud declined to discuss any details of Saudi financial aid to Pakistan and the Afghan rebels. He also declined to reveal the nature of the Saudi proposals before the conference begins.

Speaking to the press at the airport, Amir Sa'ud said: "I do not say that we intend to prepare for hostile action against the Soviet Union. In fact, we are trying to repel Soviet aggression against the body of the Islamic world."

He added: "We hope to cooperate together in order to defend ourselves. This is not a stand against the Soviet Union but in order to defend the independence of the Islamic countries. We hope that the collective will of the Islamic countries will face up to this threat, which is directed not only against the independence of the Islamic countries but also against the security and peace of the world community."

Amir Sa'ud expressed the hope that the conference will not get involved in the conflict between the two world camps. He said: "We here do not represent one camp against another but rather the interests of the Islamic countries, whose objectives we want to achieve."

Amir Sa'ud, who was speaking in English, expressed the hope that the conference will achieve positive results and said that he is happy that the conference is being held in Pakistan, which has excellent relations with the Saudi Arabian Kingdom. "It is also the country most affected by the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan," he said.

Replying to a question regarding the invasion, he said: "With regard to the invasion and its threat, this is a clear matter. A superpower has occupied a Third World country. As a matter of principle this is a serious matter and a threat to every small country; it also brings back the era of colonialism to our world. We hope that the conference will serve the interests of independent countries everywhere, and particularly the interests of the developing and Islamic countries, in confronting this new colonialism."

FATAH'S SALAH KHALAF ADDRESSES BEIRUT RALLY

NC261825 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 26 Jan 80 NC

[26 January speech by Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, during Beirut rally protesting Egyptian-Israeli normalization of relations--recorded]

[Text] What can we say on such a day? Mere words will not suffice, but we must ask aloud: Why has As-Sadat continued to be a burden on the Egyptian people for the past 2 years and why did not he fall? We must not content ourselves with saying that As-Sadat has betrayed us--and he certainly has. We must not only assert that he has betrayed us--which he has. We must ask ourselves: Why has As-Sadat remained in the heart of the Arab nation to this very day? We must declare on this day: No peace with Israel and no recognition of Israel! [applause]. We must announce that we in the Palestinian revolution will continue to hold the gun and will not allow anyone to snatch it from our hands until we have reached our land and liberated our country. We must announce on this day our unity with our brothers from the National Movement and the Lebanese National Front.

We must declare to the Arab nation and the international community: This historic unity between the Palestinian and Lebanese people is the force that can extend its hand to all Arab liberation movements, foremost of which is the Egyptian liberation movement which will topple As-Sadat and those who follow his example.

We must declare, brothers, that the revolution is going on and that we will not heed any attempt to make us despair. We are revolutionaries and are by nature very optimistic because we have faith in this gun, in these masses, in these people. These masses will triumph over all the agents and demons threatening our nation. We are aware that the Arab people might be silent for some time, but they will not always be silent. The Arab people will surely rebel and smash all these idols in this Arab region who are trying to plot against the biggest country that has defended the Arab nation's honor. We tell them today: We are more confident and optimistic concerning the continuation of the revolution. We are certain that this gun will continue to be held aloft and will lift the dignity of the Arab nation. [applause]

Brothers and sisters, on this day we say: We are strongly in favor of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. We also announce our request to our brothers in Syria and Iraq to unite in one front, for this is not the time to fight. The brothers in Syria and Iraq must unite in one front. [applause]

Brothers and sisters, on this day, as we look around we find the lofty Iranian revolution standing fast against U.S. imperialism. During this 2-month trial of U.S. imperialism, the perils facing U.S. imperialism have been laid bare. During this time, imperialism and colonialism have come out with the pretext of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. They made up this pretext in order to divert attention from this ugly U.S. imperialism by alleging that the USSR has intervened in Afghanistan. They are concerned about Islam in Afghanistan. What kind of Islam is it that they are concerned about? We, the true Muslims, declare: We extend our hands to our Soviet friends, and hereby announce: We are their friends on such a day! [applause]

True Muslims cannot be divided in any case. The principles we know cannot be divided. Islam in Iran is the true Islam because it is standing on one line with us against imperialism and Zionism. Out of these considerations we declare that we are with the Iranian people; we are with the true Muslims because the true Muslim is a revolutionary unlike these stooges who are trying to hide their goals.

Brothers and sisters, we must ask: Where is Jerusalem, Islamic Conference? Where is Palestine, O Islamic Conference. We must ask these frank questions. [applause] Brothers and sisters, in conclusion, let us together with our leaderships our cadres and people, chant: We will continue our march in spirit and blood. [applause]

ARAB LEAGUE DELEGATION VISITING LATIN AMERICA

For Venezuelan coverage of the visit to Latin America of an Arab League delegation headed by Algerian Foreign Minister Ben Yahia, see the Venezuela section of the 29 January Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KUWAIT

MINISTER ANNOUNCES OIL PRICE RISE OF $2 A BARREL

LD291026 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Petroleum Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah has announced that Kuwait has raised the price of its oil effective from 1 January, 1980. The increase of $2 is to implement the principle of justice and parity of prices among the oil producing countries.

QATAR

AR-RAYAH CRITICIZES AS-SADAT 28 JAN SPEECH

NC290935 Doha QNA in Arabic 0833 GMT 29 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Doha, 29 January--The Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH today criticizes the speech Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat delivered yesterday. The paper says the speech was an affirmation of the Egyptian president's determination to reach the end of the road that is separating Egypt from the Arab nation and a personal attack on all the Arab leaders who opposed his political course toward the Israeli enemy.

The paper expresses surprise at President as-Sadat's assertion that the Jews are honest negotiators who keep their promises. The paper says that this statement contradicts the well-known fact about the Jews, who fail to implement any resolution unless pressured by an international power. Moreover, the whole world knows that the Jews are dishonest and are only committed to their interests and greed and that in the contemporary era they represent a dangerous international gang seeking to oppress and usurp everybody.

AR-RAYAH cites what those "honest Jews" do every day in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and in southern Lebanon, committing crimes renounced by human conscience and international law.

Concluding its article, the paper affirms that the enemies of the Arab nation vanished throughout history while the nation stayed alive pulsating with power and determination to continue living and to overcome problems and difficulties.

SAUDI ARABIA

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES AL-ASAD'S VISIT

LD282234 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2025 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] Riyadh--The Council of Ministers this evening held a 3 hour meeting with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the deputy prime minister, in the chair.

Later Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani stated that the council had studied the results of the visit to Saudi Arabia by the YAR prime minister.

"His excellency added that His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the deputy prime minister--according to instructions from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz--acquainted the council with the results of that visit. His royal highness stressed that the visit had been fruitful and constructive, and that it was marked with frankness and understanding within the framework of the common interests of the two fraternal countries.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd confirmed that the kingdom would continue to consolidate the development march in the YAR.

"Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani added: The Council of Ministers discussed the visit to the kingdom by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and the meeting he held with His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. They discussed the current international situation.

"He added: His Royal Highness Prince Fahd acquainted the council with the kingdom's stand at this meeting, a stand which confirms its full commitment to consolidating Islamic action with the aim of defending the Islamic faith, consolidating Arab and Islamic solidarity in all shapes in the cause of raising high the word of the Arab and Islamic nation and working loyally and sincerely to reach our noble objectives.

"His royal highness the crown prince explained that the meeting of His Majesty King Khalid and His Excellency President al-Asad was characterized by frankness and clarity.

"His excellency the information minister said that the council heard a report presented by him concerning his visit to Bahrain and the Sultanate of Oman, which took place within the framework of consultations in the sphere of information among the Arabian Gulf states.

"His excellency added that the council completed during the meeting the discussion of the constituent laws of the program for training the crippled. It was approved by the council.

"The council also approved the agreement on the establishment of the Saudi-Pakistani industrial investments company. The council heard a report on the agreement from Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy. The council endorsed the agreement."

CROWN PRINCE FAHD GRANTS INTERVIEW TO LEBANESE DAILY

NC282100 Beirut AL-BAYRAQ in Arabic 26 Jan pp 1,8-9 NC

["Text" of interview granted to Riyadh by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to AL-BAYRAQ Chief Editor Milhim Karam--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: The United States, through its media is disclosing a hatred for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. What are the causes of this hatred, and does it reflect the official U.S. feeling?

Answer: I discriminate between two positions: the official position of the U.S. Government and president, and the private position of the U.S. press. I must say here that we have never felt a hostile attitude from the U.S. President, and he has not caused any problems for the kingdom. On the contrary, we feel that the U.S. President and his administration are trying to provide Saudi Arabia with the aid it needs.

As you know, the world press might perhaps obtain its documents or draw its conclusions from biased quarters that are hostile to the kingdom or from persons or news agencies that have hostile designs against it and its national policy. But this press does not examine the facts. Therefore, I cannot say that the U.S. or European press harbor hatred for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. However, I blame this press for publishing false, provocative reports and for not worrying about examining the truth and thus sacrificing the sincerity of the press at the altar of the search for sensationalism.

Question: There have been reports that camps exist in Libya and Lebanon for training Saudis and peninsula elements to act against the kingdom. What information does Your Highness have in this respect?

Answer: There are many reports, however, I personally do not wish to accuse anybody, because we have not yet laid our hands on anything tangible.

Question: Are there any new arrests or executions? Are there any political detainees in the kingdom, and if so, how many?

Answer: There are no political arrests, thank God. The persons we have in prisons here are ordinary criminals convicted of immoral acts or of causing problems among the people.

Question: What is the status of the kingdom's relations with Syria?

Answer: Excellent.

Question: And with Iraq?

Answer: Also excellent, to a large extent.

Question: Is there coordination with Iraq to guarantee the security of the Gulf?

Answer: There is no plan; however, it is in the nature of the Gulf states to coordinate but not draw up programs.

Question: At their meeting in Aswan, As-Sadat and Begin decided on a unified strategy in the area to protect the free world's oil interests. Do you have a counter strategy, and which are the parties to it?

Answer: Even if As-Sadat and Begin studied such matters, they are not binding on us in the Arab states. We have our strategy and methods. What they do does not concern us at all and does not commit us to any stands. What commits us are the decisions of the Arab states that attended the Baghdad and Tunis conferences.

Question: As-Sadat accuses the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia of financing the Connally presidential campaign. What does Your Highness say?

Answer: A statement has been issued emphasizing that we cannot interfere in the U.S. elections. It is illogical that Saudi Arabia should interfere in U.S. affairs. I do not believe that any rational state would interfere in such matters without taking into consideration the consequences of its action. We in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia hope that Carter will succeed because he is a president who understands the problems of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people. As is known, the U.S. President serves a 4-year term. If a new president is elected, it would take him 2 years to understand the Arab question. President Carter, however, now understands it. This has possibly made him believe very firmly in its justice and in the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and determine their fate. I personally hope President Carter will succeed.

Question: Your Highness said that Carter promised a stand on the PLO but that he later violated his promise. How do you assess relations with a man who violates his promise?

Answer: I did not say this, but such a thing might have been attributed to me. I never said that President Carter had violated his promise. I said that President Carter was interested in the question of the Palestinian people and that he was very interested in seeing matters assume their right position. For President Carter, as the head of a state, to decide his affairs the way he wants is a matter that concerns him. However, I never said that President Carter violated his promise on any matter concerning the Arab nation.

Question: Egypt is providing facilities to the United States to defend any Gulf state that might be subjected to aggression. What is the stand of Saudi Arabia on this?

Answer: The Gulf states do not need anyone to defend them. If an external aggression is committed, then it would be the duty of every Arab state to defend the Arab country subjected to this aggression. However, I do not believe that Egypt would be asked to defend any Arab issue as long as it continues to develop its relations with Israel.

GOVERNMENT MAY SEVER TIES WITH AFGHAN REGIME

JN281530 Doha QNA in Arabic 1515 GMT 28 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 28 January--Saudi Arabia is studying the severing of relations with Afghanistan because the present regime in Kabul does not represent the Muslim Afghan people, who are bound to Saudi Arabia by the closest Islamic ties.

In a statement to the Saudi paper AN-NADWAH today, a senior Saudi official said that Saudi Arabia is currently studying the strengthening of the defense capabilities of Islamic countries near Afghanistan to enable them to confront the Soviet scheme, which aims at imposing Soviet hegemony on this vital area of the world.

The Saudi source added that Saudi Arabia will continue to provide the Afghan people with material and moral support to enable them to confront the enemies of Islam and of their country.

OFFICIAL DENIES REPORT ON U.S.-EGYPTIAN AIR EXERCISE

LD271920 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1845 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--An official source has denied a report by the Egyptian magazine OCTOBER to the effect that training maneuvers by U.S. and Egyptian aircraft took place recently in Saudi airspace.

The source says that the report is a complete fabrication and has nothing whatsoever to do with the truth.

KING KHALID BEGINS REST 27 JANUARY

LD271513 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1255 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 27 Jan--King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz left at 1500 today for a rest outside Riyadh. He was seen off by a number of princes, ministers and senior civilian and military officials.

UAE

GOVERNMENT RAISES OIL PRICES EFFECTIVE 1 JAN

JN291101 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1055 GMT 29 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 January--It was announced here today that the UAE has raised its oil prices by $2 per barrel as of 1 January. This brings the price per barrel to $29.60.

YAR

PDRY JUSTICE MINISTER ARRIVES 27 JAN

JN272026 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Brother Khalid Fadl Mansur, minister of justice and religious trusts and chairman of the South Yemeni side to the joint Yemeni legislative committee, arrived in San'a' tonight to attend the committee's meetings, to take place in its first round of talks this year.

In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY, the minister said that these meetings, which will be held in San'a', are a continuation of the previous meetings of the legislative and judicial committee so that it can accomplish its task. He concluded his statement by expressing the hope that all efforts will be crowned with success for the purpose of achieving Yemeni unity.

He was received at the airport by Brother Isma'il al-Wazir, minister of justice and chairman of the North Yemeni side to the committee.

PRESIDENT SALIH RECEIVES LIBYAN, SOVIET AMBASSADORS

JN271731 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received in his office at 1030 today His Excellency Faraj ibn Julayyil, ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. During the meeting, talks were held on relations between the two fraternal countries.

At 1130 today, the president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces received in his office His Excellency Vasili Kornev, Soviet ambassador in San'a'. During the meeting, talks were held on relations between the two friendly countries.

AS-SADAT DELIVERS SPEECH TO PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

NC281252 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0922 GMT 28 Jan 80 NC

[Speech delivered by President Anwar as-Sadat to the People's Assembly in Cairo--live]

[Text] In the name of God. Brother and sister representatives of the people: We are meeting today on a precious, dear and well-omened occasion--the anniversary of Muhammad's birth, peace be upon him. This anniversary is accompanied this time by the victory of the will for peace, chose and supported by the people and you, just as if we had a date with fate. The people's decision was upheld and our will has triumphed in the clearest manner on the birthday anniversary of the Prophet, peace be upon him. They tried to tempt him with all sorts of enticements in an effort to change the way chosen for him by the almighty God. The leaders of ignorance and illiteracy tried to make him change his mind and not take this path. Muhammad, peace be upon him, said to his uncle: O my uncle, even if they place the sun in my right hand and the moon in my left to change my mind about this matter, I will not change it until God makes my message prevail or I die. The Prophet, peace be upon him, provided an example to us. He defined the features of the path to us and that as long as we are right, we must take the course which we believe is the right one, until God vindicates it or we die.

We are now facing the same situation which Muhammad, peace be upon him, faced from the leaders of ignorance and polytheism. We told them that the course of peace is the only course which the peoples demand and insist upon. They said that Israel would not keep its promises. They also said that this was a nightmare and nothing at all would happen.

What happened? You will remember that after my visit and initiative in Jerusalem in 1977, it took us more than 10 months before we met at Camp David. Two agreements were concluded at this meeting. The first agreement was the peace framework between Egypt and Israel, and the second the framework for comprehensive peace in the whole area and for resolving the Palestinian issue in particular.

Before the ink on this agreement had time to dry, and before the leaders of polytheism and ignorance had time to read it, they began attacking Egypt and denouncing what they had not yet read. They said, as I have told you, that Israel would not keep its promises and that this is an illusion.

We persisted because the issue of peace is too dear and too sublime to be affected by such lies. The issue of peace is the issue of our future generations, so they can live in security and prosperity. The issue of peace is the message of the three religions, whose books were inspired by the almighty God and began in a pure and sacred spot on Mount Sinai.

Peace is a matter of love, not hate; a matter of prosperity, not a matter of our people living in a state of poverty for the sake of goals and slogans, which even those uttering them full well know are not going to be realized.

Peace is a matter of love, prosperity and construction, after four fierce wars for which Egypt paid a high toll and made sacrifices for the Arab nation. Egypt made very costly sacrifices indeed: The blood of its youth; Egypt also sacrificed capital and revenues; and what was the result? The truth emerged during the October War; namely, the two superpowers would not allow the situation to change for Israel.

The first superpower is the United States of America, which was providing Israel with arms so that it would be more powerful than the entire combined Arab nation. The second superpower is the USSR, which then alleged--and is continuing to do so to this very day--that it is the protector of both the Arab issue and the Palestinian problem. The USSR has withheld arms from us; it was also a part to an official communique issued in 1972--on the first meeting on detente in Moscow--stipulating that both sides, America and the USSR, should maintain military relaxation in the region. At that time, as I have often reiterated to the people, we were about 20 steps behind Israel in our weapons and ammunition supplies. We were facing the prospect of giving in to a fait accompli.

Perhaps the Arab people themselves do remember all the aforementioned events and dates, because there is no hope that their rulers will listen--those rulers who have isolated themselves completely from their people by installing fear, hatred, envy or ignorance, and have thus rushed as one [into the rejectionist camp]. If Camp David is not adequate, then what adequate alternative did they suggest? We would be the first to implement such an alternative. No! They did not discuss any alternative, but started a hate campaign; a campaign of bitterness and malice; a campaign which overstepped all limits. We tried to be patient because I wanted to prove to them that they were wrong despite their measures and despite the abuse heaped on Egypt--and Egypt has done favors for all of their people from the east to the west and from the north to the south. Egypt supported the Iraqi revolution in 1958--in the extreme Arab east--at a time when the USSR had abandoned Iraq. At that time, 'Abd an-Nasir cut short his trip while he was at midsea and secretly went to the USSR. He met nonstop with Khrushchev for 16 hours asking him to support the Iraq revolution which took place in July 1958. But Khrushchev immediately replied: We cannot do anything!

'Abd an-Nasir was compelled to return to Damascus and falsely declare that the Soviet Union supported the Iraqi revolution. 'Abd an-Nasir lied to cover up the Soviet Union's attitude.

When Syria was subjected to Turkish troop concentrations in 1957, the entire world was surprised one morning to learn that Egyptian forces had arrived in Syria.

Egypt's support for the Algerian revolution is history, known to everybody. Despite this and in order to divert the attention of the Algerian people from the facts of the situation, they write commiseratingly in their official Algerian newspapers that Egyptian tanks fill the streets, that the prisons are filled with detainees and blood is flowing like rivers. This is what they say in Algeria now without any feeling of shame.

Morocco, which the Saudis have bought, remembers well that Egypt supported King Mohammed the fifth, may God bless his soul, when he was arrested and exiled by the French. Egypt and its voice continued to struggle throughout the world until the return of King Mohammed the fifth. Before his death, may God bless his soul, he admitted this fact.

Whenever I remember this, I try to find a reason for the current campaign of rancor, bitterness and hatred waged by those ignorant people. I have never found a reason. It is merely a campaign of hatred against Egypt, its decision, strength, position and people. When the Arabs were defeated, these ignorant people blamed Egypt and rejoiced at its misfortune, claiming it as the reason for the defeat. When Egypt triumphed with its Arab nation in the glorious October battle--to an extent which made the world term the Arab nation the sixth force in today's world--they claim the victory for themselves and pour their hatred and rancor on Egypt and its people.

I have been patient in proving to them and to the peoples of our Arab nation that the road of peace, chosen by Egypt, is the only road to establish a comprehensive peace on the basis of justice--a peace which would avert for the region the evils of war, bitterness, pain, loss of children and loss of progress. I have been patient. What happened? They never abandoned their wrongdoing but rather the dwarfs believed that Egypt was in a defensive and they in an offensive position.

What is happening is not new. Let us go back to the more recent past instead of going back to the outbreak of our revolution on 23 July 1952. In 1956, as you will remember, 'Abd an-Nasir, in the name of the people of Egypt, with the strength of Egypt, and with the will of Egypt, dealt the first and most serious blow to foreign colonialism in its political, economic and imperialist form, by nationalizing the Suez Canal. All of the Egyptian people stood behind him, and all the Arab peoples stood behind him. However, the state of mind of the rulers then was the same as that of the rulers today. There is still bitterness and hatred.

An Arab summit conference was held in Beirut on 2 November 1956 to discuss the aggression against Egypt. At that time the president of Lebanon was Camille Sham'un, and all of us know the history of agent Camille Sham'un. On this date, 2 November, British and French aircraft were hitting targets in Egypt and dropping paratroopers over Port Said. On this same date, the Arab leaders held an Arab summit conference in Beirut under the chairmanship of Sham'un, the president of Lebanon, known as an agent. Who were the leaders who met then? Iraq was represented by 'Abdallah and Nuri as-Sa'id--Nuri as-Sa'id, the head of the school of treason. Syria was represented by Shukri al-Quwatli. The British-French ultimatum coincided with the presence of Shukri Al-Quwatli in Moscow. Shukri al-Quwatli sent a cable from Moscow to 'Abd an-Nasir. The Soviet attitude toward 'Abd an-Nasir during the Iraqi revolution was the same as its attitude toward Egypt during this time. As officially conveyed to Shukri al-Quwatli. Al-Quwatli sent his famous cable, saying that the British-French ultimatum, bombs, and paratroopers who occupied Port Said could not sway the Soviet Union and that it could not do anything. May God bless the soul of al-Quwatli. He was among the conferees in Beirut, and he related this. But to whom did he relate it? To agents like Nuri as-Sa'id, the owner of the school of treason; Camille Sham'un, the chairman of the conference; King Husayn, the descendant of King'Abdallah. We hear the same things today. Britain had assured Nuri as-Sa'id in particular, who conveyed it to the conference, that the Egyptian revolution was finished, and that the British-French action joined by Ben-Gurion--whom I described as a fox who cashed in on the lions' kill during the famous tripartite aggression--would put an end to the revolution, to 'Abd an-Nasir, and to Egypt as a leader and vanguard. Indeed, they were trying to do just that; their aircraft were attacking military airfields and targets; British and French parachutists were being dropped; supply ships began to arrive.

Do you know what happened at that conference? Complete and malicious joy at what was happening in Egypt. The whole Third World as well as the whole Arab nation were admiring this country, this revolution, and this man who was able to deal a blow to colonialism in all its economic, political and imperialist forms, while the rulers in Beirut were eulogizing Egypt. I wish their eulogy had been consistent with Egypt's sacrifices. It was a malicious eulogy. They said: Why didn't Egypt notify us of its decision to nationalize the Suez Canal before taking on this action? We can do nothing since we were not informed beforehand.

The malice! It was exactly the same as it was when they met at the Baghdad conference and asked: Why did Egypt not consult us about the peace initiative and the visit to the Knesset so that we could all shoulder the responsibility? It is as if when there is a resolution related to the fate of the entire Arab nation--and Egypt's fate is part of it--Egypt has to ask the permission of all, or else they will make the same remarks which they made during the nationalization of the Suez Canal. In 1956, did anyone dispute the fact that the nationalization of the Suez Canal was the peak of the suppressed peoples' battle of liberation? Never! No one disputed that! However, the malice, the satisfaction they take in other peoples' adversity and their self-gratification made those ignorant dwarfs ask: Why did Egypt not consult us? Alright. The same thing happened during the peace initiative. I sincerely want to say that I was in Saudi Arabia a few days before the peace initiative but did not discuss this subject at all, either with King Khalid or with Fahd, for one simple reason: I was fully aware that this decision would not be understood, and that I would never receive a clearcut response because this decision is on a higher level than that on which these people exist. I wanted to save them and the entire Arab nation from embarrassment and therefore took the decision on my own responsibility here in Egypt; out of my responsibility for the Egyptian people who constitute more than one third of the Arab nation: The Egyptian people who are the vanguard of freedom and who sacrificed--and are still sacrificing--for the sake of principles and not for the sake of seats of power or the accumulation of their families' wealth. [applause] I saved them the embarrassment and took the decision, bearing in mind that if it succeeded, then they would all bask in it; and if it failed, then I would personally bear the consequences without embarrassing anybody.

When they met recently in Baghdad, we heard the same 1956 tune. They met in 1978 in Baghdad, 22 years after 1956, with the same mentality, the same hatred and bitterness. Why did Egypt not advise us? Well, if 'Abd an-Nasir had advised Nuri as-Sa'id and Camille Sham'n and 'Abd al-Ilah that he intended to nationalize the canal--bearing in mind that they were stooges--would he have been able to carry the nationalization through? Or perhaps the battle that ended in the victory of the small nations, when they made up their minds to defend their rights and confront the big powers with their rights and just cause and their faith, would not have taken place at all? England, through its agents Sham'un, Nuri as-Sa'id and their entourage, would have been ready for us and the result would have been a counteraction that would have foiled our work. The same thing happened in Baghdad, was it possible for me to ask for the opinions of King Khalid and Prince Fahd concerning my going to Israel to achieve peace and to confront Israel with its responsibilities? I am certain that I would not have received any response. On the contrary, the maneuvers to foil our efforts would have started before they were even completed. I saved them--and the entire Arab nation--the embarrassment. I went after taking the decision on my own responsibility, in your presence and in the presence of the Egyptian people and of the entire Arab people.

It is as if 22 years did not help those people transcend this rotten mentality, when they met in Beirut and then they met in Baghdad and poured out their curses. They came out with attacks and took decisions full of invective against Egypt, which represented a deviation from all true values. Their main decision was to starve the Egyptian people.

Those dwarfs who have been fed, protected and educated by Egypt, and are still being educated by Egypt! You heard me say that Egypt was not only sending professors and teachers to one of these dwarfs' emirates, but also schoolbooks, pencils and chalk!

The steadfastness of the new Baghdad pact, its plan to liberate Palestine and solve the Arab issue, its struggle and all the slogans we have heard, all of this manifests itself in attacks against Egypt and attempts to starve the Egyptian people so as to keep them in the same position as after the defeat but prior to the October War: A defeated and wounded people, and this at a time when their own coffers are bulging with gold and dinars amassed at the expense of our people's sacrifices of blood and resources.

I have a small example: For 10 years now, Egypt has had a $1-billion deposit in its banks; $30 [million] of which belong to Iraq and the rest to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Last month after drawing up our budget; approved by all of you--supporters as well as opponents--representing your national stand on building Egypt and doing so in a self-reliant way; I say, after the budget was drawn up, they heard that the budget had been passed and that Egypt had overcome the bottleneck. They had thought, just as in 1956, that Egypt was finished as the vanguard, leader and heart of the Arab nation. The stooges, the ignorants of today, thought they could starve the Egyptian people and make them cringe. They submitted a complaint to the World Bank, alleging that we had frozen their assets--which we had not. However, after suspension of relations and the so-called Rabat aid which gave us financial liquidity, the Ministry of Economy reassessed the situation because interest on this deposit was still being paid even in the wake of this stand. The minister of economy therefore reassessed the situation and drew up the budget. We stopped paying interest so as to transcend the bottleneck this year--the bottleneck which they thought would mean the end for us. Consultations, however, continued between the Egyptian minister of economy and the ministers of economy of the two aforementioned countries: Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Egypt did not abruptly stop negotiations by decree; we exchanged letters asking them to wait a bit. The minister of economy told them as much, adding that we were about to settle this matter. After the budget was issued, they discovered that we had transcended the bottleneck as well as our dependence on them, and as you know money is all they have in this world. They do not have manners, values or principles; and they think that money can be a substitute for manners and values, thus making them powers to be reckoned with. They went to the World Bank and lodged a complaint against us; Egypt is not paying its interest! While correspondence with the economy minister was still in progress. They wanted the World Bank to declare Egypt bankrupt so that no one would cooperate with us. Well, the economic conference which met in France last summer announced that Egypt had achieved a growth rate close to 9 percent, or to be exact, 8.6 percent--the highest growth rate ever achieved by Egypt. Further, Egypt's 1980 budget includes investments topping those of 1979 by 17 percent, heralding the achievement of growth rates that will not fall below last year's which amounted to 2.56 billion Egyptian pounds; this year we will have 3.1 billion Egyptian pounds.

Furthermore, in the letters exchanged in 1978, Saudi Arabia offered to leave its $850 million share of deposits for a period of 10 years--that is to give a grace period of 10 years. This was in the letters exchanged, and I will lodge these letters here with the assembly's secretariat.

Because Egypt has come through the bottleneck, they went to the World Bank to complain.

At the same time, God willed something basic to happen. Iran submitted a complaint against the United States because the latter froze $13 billion or $15 billion. The decision to freeze these funds was made while the United States and Iran still officially had diplomatic relations, despite the problem of the hostages. The decisions were official, and the relations between the two countries still had not been severed. In our case, Saudi Arabia led the campaign for the severance of relations with us, as I have already explained to you.

Iran's complaint was submitted to the World Bank, and Saudi Arabia voted in favor of the U.S. position that the withdrawal of $15 billion would affect U.S. national security and that the United States was right.

If anything, this incident shows small-mindedness. We have not frozen [Arab funds] although relations are severed, and we officially and legally can freeze the funds since relations are broken off. But no, I declare before you that we have not frozen nor will we ever freeze [the funds] of any Arab or non-Arab investors--never. [applause]

May I make another small remark. The price of oil at the time of the October War was $3 per barrel. Today it is $40 per barrel. I will not give the reason. There is no need for me to mention the reason. We do not boast about favors. The $2 billion, on account of which they want to undermine Egypt in a campaign of defamation, as if their governments are very hard up [sentence left incomplete]. The fact is that these governments have $300 billion deposited in European and American banks. They have $300 billion which resulted from the increase in oil prices, and this sum is frozen [as heard] in American and European banks--and they are hard up and want the $2 billion, so they can defame Egypt.

As I have said, they adopted another position in the Gulf organization. I leave it to the economy minister to explain it to you. This position also denoted small-mindedness.

When the uprising of thieves and pickpockets took place on 18 and 19 [January 1977], they said we would help Egypt as Germany once helped Italy. Italy was in a similar position once and the EEC helped it. Germany immediately wrote a check for $2 billion to the order of Italy to enable it to overcome its crises and go back to normal. So after 18 and 19 [January 1977], they [the Arab Gulf states] said they would help Egypt with $2 billion. They put us through 6 months of difficulty. They wanted a guarantor, the IMF, and then said that this was not enough and they wanted another guarantor, a bank [word indistinct]. They finally gave the $2 billion after the 6 months and over a period of more than 1 year thereafter. [words indistinct].

I am saying this to the Arab people everywhere and to our people, so that they may know the conduct and ethics of these people and the conduct and ethics of Egypt. We are committed to honor our responsibilities. We will not confiscate, and we will not freeze. I have asked the economy minister to contact the World Bank through ordinary channels to find a solution to this problem on the basis that we never renounce our commitments, whatever they may be.

Is money everything? Concerning our situation today, some of you here and some from outside this hall have spoken to me about Egypt's forgiving and good nature. You and some outside the assembly spoke to me about an initiative by Egypt and a pardon by Egypt for this conduct and triviality which would end this issue. But the issue is escalating. They went to the Islamic conference in Rabat, which Egypt had called for. Egypt called for this Conference in an official letter I wrote to King Hassan, who--acting upon this letter--called for a conference of the Islamic states.

They plotted with Morocco, King Hassan and his ministers to prevent the arrival of the Egyptian delegation and adopt a decision suspending Egypt's membership in the Islamic conference. The same hatred, rancor and bitterness which prevailed at the Arab arena was evident in the Islamic arena. Egypt's membership in the Islamic conference was suspended as though such an action would make Egypt abandon its role, position and standing among the Arab and Islamic nations.

An Islamic conference is now meeting in Islamabad to discuss Afghanistan. The most they dream about is to sever relations with the government of Kabul and the Soviet Union. Egypt's relations with Kabul have been severed since Taraki was in office because Egypt condemned this Marxist regime which the Muslim people in Afghanistan do not accept. This is the position of Egypt. They are now discussing matters to adopt a stand which Egypt adopted a year ago. Egypt severed its relations. The national democratic party's political bureau, as you recall, recommended that the government not send Egypt's ambassador designate to Moscow. The appointment of the ambassador has already been approved. The travel of the ambassador has actually been suspended. Our diplomatic mission in Moscow has been reduced. We have seven diplomats in Moscow and the Soviet Union will have only seven diplomats here. All this happened even before they started thinking about holding the Islamic conference. I have asked the prime minister to deport the remaining Soviet experts whether [applause] they are in the iron and steel complex, dockyard or anywhere else. What they are thinking about there, Egypt did before they started thinking about it and before they met.

Despite all the trivial things I have mentioned, we will never abandon or squander Egypt's Arab and Islamic responsibility God willing.

Concerning the Arab aspect, 80 percent of the land of Sinai has been liberated, as we have heard. Israel respected its commitments and honored its pledges and signature with all sincerity and honor. We entered the stage of normalizing relations. In the meantime, meetings on autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza are continuing in the manner we agreed upon at Camp David. Dr Mustafa Khalil partially succeeded in London in establishing the first foundation for the establishment of this autonomy on a sound basis. Dr Mustafa Khalil agreed to the formation of an international body to hold the elections which will result in autonomy. We have not squandered anything.

Our stand and that of Egyptian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil is that autonomy must be complete as stipulated in the Camp David accord. It must be a complete autonomy. By holding the elections under the supervision of an international body, the Israeli military government would immediately fall and the Israeli civilian system would fall with it the moment the results of the elections emerge and the autonomy structure is established. Israel would withdraw to security points and the Palestinians would form their own police and would assume control of their affairs under the autonomy for 5 years, which is a transitional period. Their detained and imprisoned sons would return to their relatives.

Before 2 years of the 5-year transition period elapse, we can sit together. We would sit, not only Egypt, Israel, the United States and Jordan, if it comes, but also representatives of the Palestinian people would sit with us to determine their fate.

In accordance with Camp David, the Palestinians were given the right of veto--that is the right to disapprove any decision regarding their self-determination which they do not accept.

Egypt has not foresaken and will not foresake [the rights of the Palestinians] despite the rabid barking, obscenities, and rudeness of those who call themselves the PLO. Perhaps the recent clash which took place between them and the mad man of Libya makes clear to what extent the Arab position has deteriorated.

Here I must dot the i's. The PLO and those dwarfs behind it claim that Egypt is speaking on behalf of the Palestinians. As I have said several times, in accordance with the Camp David agreements I state here before you that we have not spoken and will not speak on behalf of anyone except Egypt. What our delegation, led by Dr Mustafa Khalil, is doing is to remove the occupation and suffering, to allow the Palestinians themselves to control their own affairs, and to set a period after which the Palestinians will decide their own fate. We do not talk at all about the self-determination of the Palestinians. We will not decide it and will not allow anyone other than the Palestinians to decide their fate. You have heard me say this: At Camp David, while I was meeting with the U.S. President and Begin, I told them that neither Egypt, America, nor Israel can decide anything with regard to the Palestinians; only the Palestinians themselves are entitled to decide their fate. This is Egypt's position.

What is happening today is exactly what happened after Camp David, when they began saying incoherent things out of hatred and resentment even before the ink had time to dry on the Camp David agreements and before they had time to read them. They are still doing this today, led by the PLO. I do not know if the mad man of Libya's description of the PLO is correct. But he knows better, because they have been dealing with each other for such a long time. Their hands are together, their designs against Egypt are known to us, and they are aware that we know all this. They are still saying that Egypt is speaking on behalf of the Palestinians. No. Egypt does not speak on behalf of the Palestinians. In the autonomy talks, Egypt is only trying to remove the suffering of occupation and to set a time for the Palestinians to decide their own fate after assuming control of their own affairs--instead of leaving the matter without a timetable, an end in sight, and indefinitely without a solution.

When the Iraqi president was asked what is the alternative, he said: After 20 years, we shall wait 20 years. No, Egypt does not want to wait 20 years in order to remove the burden of occupation from the Palestinian people, to place the Palestinian people at the start of the sound path. It set a limit of 5 years to end the suffering, with a provision that 2 years before the end of this period agreement would be reached with the Palestinians themselves and among us all regarding self-determination.

Let us be clear with ourselves. They do not get tired of repeating that Egypt is speaking on behalf of the Palestinians. They are doing this just to cover up their ignorance, inability and hatred toward Egypt.

This Arab frenzy then moved to the Islamic field. The African Islamic states took an honorable stand in Rabat. This is at a time when I was saying and still say to Israel that 800 million Muslims will not accept Israeli sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem. [applause] I said this formally in the Knesset, and it is recorded. I said this at Camp David. I said this to Israeli television more than once. I said this in my meetings with Begin more than once. This was all made public. Nevertheless, they are still using Jerusalem as an excuse. They suspended Egypt's membership in the Islamic congress because they claim that Egypt will not be able to solve the Jerusalem issue.

There is something worse which the Arab nation is experiencing today. They have tried this. When they removed themselves from Egypt, they isolated themselves and not Egypt. Take last year, for example. On 26 March we signed the peace treaty. On 25 May we received Al-'Arish. Then the implementation of the treaty continued with faithfulness and sincerity by Israel. This is a testimony: The Israelis are the most difficult negotiators.

This is their right. They are the most difficult negotiators. However, when they sign a document, they honor it. This has happened with Golda Meir and with Begin. When they sign, they honor their signature and implement agreements with integrity and honor. What has happened during the year? Egypt regained its oil. Starting with Al-'Arish it regained successive areas, including oil areas, until last Friday, 3 days ago, when the passes and the last area were handed over, bringing the area of the region that has been liberated to 80 percent of the land of Sinai. [applause] Where is the Soviet Union in all this? All the Soviets have done is obstruct peace--they who all their lives were calling for the peace movement have made branches for this movement in all parts of the world. In order to obstruct peace, the Soviet Union threatened to use the veto when the mandate of the UN Emergency Forces was being renewed. We, the United States and Israel agreed that we should resort to another method by agreeing among ourselves to implement the treaty. The treaty was implemented and we reached the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line without any need for the Soviet Union's vote or without any value for the Soviet veto. Is it the defender of Arab rights? Today, the Soviet Union is attacking villages, women, children and old men, destroying houses and imposing terroristic, dictatorial, Marxist rule in Afghanistan. Before that matters were strange in Afghanistan. When the nonalined conference convened, the Arab folly moved there also. They did not only take it to the Islamic world at the Islamic conference in Rabat; no, they took it to the nonalined conference. Afghan President Taraki was at the nonalined conference. He and the agents of the Soviet Union stood up and vilified Egypt. This was natural. They issued a decision that they should discuss the suspension of Egypt's membership. All this happened. Taraki, who was in good health, stood up and delivered an address. We were taken by surprise when we heard that his health had deterorriated and that he had entered the hospital. We were taken by surprise with the news that he had died and that Hafizollah Amin had replaced him. A few months later, a coup d'etat took place against Amin by one sitting in Moscow--an Afghan agent residing in Moscow. The coup d'etat takes place, the Soviets kill Hafizollah Amin just as Hafizollah Amin killed their first agent, Taraki, in the name of Babrak Karmal and the [Soviets] enter and occupy Afghanistan, the sisterly Muslim state. They have captured it with tanks just as they captured Czechoslovakia and before that Hungary when their tanks trampled children, women and men just as they had trampled houses, walls and doors.

They suspended Egypt's membership in the Islamic conference. As I have said, Taraki stood up and vilified us at the nonalined conference. He was joined by the agents of the Soviet Union in the area, headed, naturally, by Syria and South Yemen. We know that today they are supporting the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Well, before all this, Egypt's relations with Afghanistan had been severed. Not a single day passes without Moscow radio reiterating that America, China and Egypt are plotting against Afghanistan. By God, I was happy when I heard such talks and said: it is a beautiful thing when the Soviet Union places us on the level of China and America. However, the significance of this is that they suspended our membership at the Islamic conference and we have reached the level of China and the Soviet Union. In order to teach the ignorant ones a lesson, Egypt can dispense with all of them; but they can never dispense with Egypt. I have spoken in the Arab world. All the lies, ignorance, backwardness and rancor of all that they had said have been proved.

Just as we agreed in the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, 80 percent of Sinai, including oil, has returned to Egypt. Autonomy talks are going on and we are not squandering any Arab rights. They suspended Egypt's membership in the Islamic conference but Egypt has risen to the level of the major states and is shouldering its Islamic responsibilities. Egypt will continue to shoulder its Islamic responsibilities, which are 1,000 years old--the age of the honorable Al-Azhar which has defended Islam for 1,000 continuous years against the invasions of imperialism and the heretics. [applause]

Such is Egypt's struggle. Egypt's Islamic struggle is 1,000 years old. They know that after the Kiblah [direction to which Muslims turn in praying] to which we all turn to Mecca, the Muslims turn to Egypt to learn and safeguard the real Islamic heritage and the true sound religion up to this day and until kingdom come.

Today, and in their [Arab] League that they moved to Tunis, we see isolation. After they had isolated themselves from Egypt, South Yemen concluded a pact with the Soviet Union. South Yemen attacked North Yemen and they brought the president of South Yemen to Kuwait to appease him. Naturally, the result was that he concluded a treaty with the Soviet Union and a treaty with the GDR and became an observer in the Warsaw Pact.

Saudi Arabia has allowed the Soviet Union to use its airspace to transport weapons to Aden. What is happening now in Saudi Arabia? In Saudi Arabia there is a leader who wants to play a leadership role. What has he done? The game of leadership for 20 years has been represented in playing the Moscow-Washington card, a game which 'Abd an-Nasir began. At that time there was a cold war and 'Abd an-Nasir tried to get all he could for his country. He was a nonalined man and he was accused of playing the Moscow-Washington card.

The new leader of the Arab nation emerging from Saudi Arabia has allowed the Soviet Union to fly over Saudi airspace to transport weapons to Yemen. These weapons will be used against Saudi Arabia and against Oman. As they were used against North Yemen.

When he was asked how he could agree to this, he answered that he could buy weapons from any place. It is a leadership game but it is a dangerous game to play with the future of the Arab nation. It is a very dangerous game. Why?

We all know that the aim of the Soviet operation in Afghanistan is to reach the oilfields first and warm waters second. The warm waters used to come first. No, in this battle, the oil comes first. The Soviet Union is now on the borders of Iran, which is producing 6.5 million barrels daily. Iran is also situated on the Gulf, which contains 60 percent of the world's reserves belonging to Saudi Arabia and the Arab states.

This leadership game is dangerous and I draw attention to it. Playing the Moscow-Washington card or using the Soviet Union against the United States and the United States against the Soviet Union is a treasonous game that shows ignorance.

Everyone in the Gulf emirates, as well as Saudi Arabia, knows that only the United States can protect the Gulf. We do not blame them for knowing this. Indeed, I declared that if any Arab state in the Gulf is subjected to any foreign threat and if the United States asks for facilities to reach and rescue this country, then I would provide facilities for the United States even before it asks and even if these ignorant people and dwarfs do not ask for them. [applause]

After I declared this, the new leader came out to say that Saudi Arabia does not provide facilities, bases or anything else. This is a shame because when the Khomeyni revolution broke out, Saudi Arabia asked that a U.S. F-15 planes carry out a demonstration in Saudi Arabia in order that the Iranian Revolution and Khomeyni may know that the Saudis were not exposed. There is nothing shameful in this. Had Saudi Arabia then asked me to allow U.S. planes to fly over Egyptian territory in order to reach the Saudis and rescue them, I would have agreed.

Moreover, I declare now that every state in the Gulf [sentence left incomplete]. Let us leave alone the Arab League which they transferred from Egypt to Tunis. This league has always been a dead body. It has been condemned and has ended for good. Let us leave this alone. However, Egypt has a commitment which I want all the Gulf states and amirs to hear. This commitment is that if any of their countries are subjected to a foreign invasion by Iran, the Soviet Union or anyone else, Egypt will give the United States full facilities to rescue this Arab brother who is cursing us and who wants to starve the Egyptian people. [applause] Egypt abides by its Arab responsibility and its Islamic responsibility. It will not abandon this responsibility.

Egypt gives advice with all love and without any hatred, although what the Arabs have done recently is enough to make one lose all patience and tolerance. However, with all love I hope that those who want to play a leadership role return to reason. This is the entire destiny of a nation. Afghanistan is the best vivid example. The destiny of the Arab and Islamic nations must not be played with, as happened last year. They must know that Egypt will always be alert. It will not abandon its Arab and Islamic responsibilities. However, in the future Egypt will not address governments, but people.

We have not yet answered the decision to sever relations or the decision to transfer the headquarters of the Arab League. Some people might imagine that this is a weakness on Egypt's part. I say no. I am waiting until it is proved to them that the course which Egypt has adopted is the course of peace based on justice for the entire Arab nation.

On 25 January, when Israel completely, honorably and sincerely carried out its commitments, Egypt proved to be right. It has been proved that Egypt can work without those people. However, they, without Egypt, are only capable of fragmentation. Let us not discuss the domestic affair that occurred in Saudi Arabia. In Lebanon, there is fragmentation. In Algeria and Libya, they are boasting that they have killed 800 Moroccan Arabs--boasts they are publishing in the papers. Southern Yemen attacks Northern Yemen, so what do they do? They begin to tremble and bring the leader of Southern Yemen [to Kuwait] in order to appease him. In turn, he signs a treaty with Moscow, is accepted as an observer in the Warsaw Pact, signs a pact with East Germany and another one with Ethiopia. Southern Yemen, which is supposed to be an Arab country, signs a pact with Ethiopia in order to strike against Arab Eritrea and Arab Somalia.

King Husayn, who committed the Black September massacre--which still clings to our memory together with the thousands of women, children and Palestinians whom he liquidated--is, by the logic of the new Tunis Arab league, an Arab nationalist together with his grandfather King 'Abd Allah, who was the first to betray the Arab cause. All of these events are taking place today in the Arab world. Is this their league? If so, then go in peace and take all of it with you. We thank God it came from them and not from us.

So much for the Arab world. What is happening in the Islamic world? They suspended Egypt's membership. Then Khomeyni rose to power and began to talk frankly. Khomeyni is the worst harm to befall Islam. Islam is not a bloodthirsty religion, as Khomeyni is portraying it. Islam is not a religion of mad, yellow revenge, as Khomeyni is sketching it. Islam is not a religion of fluctuations, for the miracle of Islam is in the mind. In the two religions that preceded Islam, Judaism and Christianity, the miracle were performed by the prophets. But the miracle of Islam is represented by the mind. Do Khomeyni's deeds conform to reason, to logic, to anything?

He has greatly embarrassed Islam by bestowing its name on the Iranian Revolution. The man possesses resources and can make up to $250 million every day in a country that has less than 30 million inhabitants. In other words, he can build a villa and a car for every citizen with Iran's revenues. Where is all that? Dignity is being abused in the name of Islam. Secret trials, murders, arrests and an exploitation of the basest lust of them all: The lust for revenge and hatred--all in the name of Islam. No.

What happened when they suspended Egypt's membership? Not one of them was able to tell Khomeyni that this was enough, because all of those in the Gulf, foremost among which is Saudi Arabia, are trembling in fear of him. Not one Islamic voice has been raised against Khomeyni with the exception of Egypt, which said: No; this is not Islam. Islam is the religion of love, of fraternity, of cooperation, of forgiveness; Islam is the teacher of faith, of love. [applause]

However, what is Khomeyni doing in the name of Islam? In Iran, today, anything goes: Murder is permitted, secret trials are tolerated, and there are students who are controlling the world's destiny by interning hostages. The world's fate, in all its perilous implications, is nowadays in the hands of a handful of children, a situation about which Khomeyni is very pleased because it satisfies his lust for revenge and hatred. We will never call it the Islamic Revolution; never. We will call it Khomeyni's revolution.

I want to state clearly to you that we are not against the Iranian Revolution; never. All people are free to choose their own system, their revolution, their peace, everything. What is happening in Iran is nobody's business; if they want a revolution, then let it be, because this is the will of the Iranian people. However, Islam must not be exploited in the process. Furthermore, those who want to assume the Islamic world's leadership should have frankly said: No, this is not Islam. However, they didn't. Only Egypt said it, because Egypt does not recognize the membership suspension. This is the talk of small children. Egypt, just as it is part of the Arab world, is also part of the Islamic world. [applause].

Then, an incident occurs that clearly shows us what happens when ignorance, petty mindedness, hatred and the illusions of leadership gain the upper hand with some incompetent people. What is the outcome? First, I do not claim to be the leader of the Arab people or the Islamic nation. I do not claim this, and I do not want to. However, neither I nor other people can deny that Egypt--as a people, a civilization, a heritage, a will, a knowledge, and the land of Al-Azhar--is the leader of the Arab and Islamic nations. [applause]

Egypt is the leader of the Arab nation, and it is the leader of the Islamic nation. I absolutely do not want to enter into a battle of leaderships. There is an incident which might appear simple on the surface, but it has great significance. This is the incident of the Grand Mosque in Mecca. For your information, what took place in the Grand Mosque of Mecca was a political action. All the world is aware of this. We have denounced this action, and we condemn anybody who resorts to steel and fire in our most sacred place. We denounced those who resorted to this in our most sacred place--the Grand Mosque. We declared our stand on this through the grand imam and through our prime minister. We have condemned and will condemn any action of this sort. However, the question was not one of an awaited mahdi only. The question was one related to the leadership of Saudi Arabia. We have not seized the incident as an occasion to attack Saudi Arabia. It would have been possible for me to broadcast the statement or statements which those who occupied the mosque reiterated about Saudi Arabia and the corrupt rule in Saudi Arabia and everything they said over the microphones from inside the mosque. The statements reached us and the entire world daily. No, we did not seize this as an occasion to stab Saudi Arabia from behind because our most sacred place was being violated. We decided to leave this until after the Grand Mosque becomes again a safe mosque, as God almighty willed it to be.

Now we must speak the truth and face facts. Saudi Arabia and the Saud family are in trouble. If they are in trouble, I hope they will never transfer this trouble to the Gulf, the Arab nation, or the Islamic nation, knowing, by God--this is an oath I take before you as representatives of the people--I have no hatred, purpose or anything else. Had I not committed myself to a certain action in which Carter mediated, I would have spoken out. But I have committed myself, and my word is a word of honor and is sacred. [applause]

I hope the Saud family will not transfer its troubles to the Gulf and to the Arab nation, because we have no hatred against anyone--neither against the Saud family nor against any other family in the Gulf, not at all. We see how things are done inefficiently and how they are trying to do things without Egypt.

The United States was the first to announce the news on the battle which took place in the Grand Mosque. Immediately, Khomeyni, the man of hatred, bitterness and the lowest human emotions under the name of ayatollah, takes the news and announces that what is happening in Mecca is perpetrated by America. A fierce campaign begins throughout the Islamic world--in Pakistan, the U.S. Embassy is burned; in India; and this was supposed to spread to all the Islamic states. Not a single Saudi official said: This is wrong, Khomeyni. Why? For the sake of the truth and so that our Islamic nation would not go further astray than it did. We want our Islamic nation to know its enemy and its friend. No. Why? They were afraid. They claim the leadership, but they are afraid. A leader must go out and say: This is wrong, Khomeyni; you must not exploit such a situation to build on your battle with the United States in the name of Islam. No one did that. Muslims burned the U.S. Embassy.

One month later, the Soviets invaded Afghanistan and reached the borders of Pakistan. No one supported Pakistan except the United States--with weapons and equipment. The U.S. President announced the lifting of the embargo on the supply of arms to Pakistan. He also announced that if the Soviet Union attacks Pakistan, the United States will confront it. This is the most serious situation which faces the world today.

The entire world accused us, as Muslims, of being emotional and fanatic. We are not like that at all.

What has Khomeyni done since he arrived in Iran more than 1 year ago? He has deprived the Iranian people of the dearest and most splendid thing that God has granted to man--the miracle of Islam; that is to say the mind. The Iranians are now a people without a mind. They are poor people. They are told: Come out at 2100 today in a force of 2 million and say: Let the shah die, O God. The result is that 2 million people come out at 2100 to say: Let the shah die, O God. Under the influence of old injustices, Khomeyni has deprived the people of God's blessing to man: the mind.

Anyone who wants to harm the Arab nation or the Islamic nation will do the same. He will foment spite and abolish thinking. This is the Soviet Union's aim behind every act it does. Wherever it goes, the Soviet Union foments grudges and incites bloody class conflicts. As soon as such things begin, minds are totally crippled and the Soviet Union achieves all that it wants either by itself or through its agents.

We have an example here in the university days before the October War when the communists were doing what my grandsons of the Islamic groups want to do these days. What were the communists doing before the October War? They would enter the lecture halls and gather some students and make speeches about freedom, liquidation, defeatism and use a million emotional slogans.

When the students did not respond, they would try to gather the students outside classes. When the lectures were over, the students would find 500 or 600 students in the main auditorium. The communists wanted these youths to lose their minds, a gift of God that separates man from God's other creatures. One of them would say that in the opera square the police hit two students and two were killed and five were taken to the hospital. The students would lose their minds because they believed that two died and five were taken to the hospital. During the 3-year battle before the October War, during which the communists were tampering in the university, not one single student was injured. This is history. No student was wounded. When they would enter the university, throngs of students in the auditorium would come out to avenge the two students said to have been killed and the five arrested and wounded. Paralyzing the mind and fomenting spite is what Khomeyni is doing. We must be aware of this because it is a pity that our Islamic world, the mentor of the miracle of the mind, should be the first to disavow the mind. No, as an Islamic nation and under the leadership of Islamic Egypt, we must discuss all that concerns us as a Muslim nation by using the mind. The mind is truthful. We must specify our enemies and friends.

Syria, the PDRY and Libya are defending the Soviet Union as a friend of the Arabs and Muslims--the Soviet Union whose tanks are now treading over women, children and houses in Afghan villages. Some of these villages are so primitive that when tanks entered them the people jumped over them. They are so brave. They jumped over the tanks because they had not seen them before. They live in faraway mountains. They do not lack courage, and we are not worried about them. However, we must all stand up and back them.

Syria, the PDRY and Libya are supporting the Soviet stand. Khomeyni before them tried to annul the Islamic mind because he is infallible. As I have told you, not even Prophet Muhammad, may God have peace on his soul, was given such an attribute. Despite all that he was imbued with it was never said that God is great and Muhammad is great, never. Mohammad said God is great and praise be to God. However, during the pilgraimage this year and in Iran it was said "God is greàt and Khomeyni is great," that is, both were given the same status and that Khomeyni is infallible. This is a lack of mind. If they had minds, nothing of what is happening would occur. Why don't the people tell Khomeyni it is enough about the shah, we want to build the country. They have enough to do to build their country as I told you and to insure every Iranian citizen a life of plenty and peace. If they had minds, the grace of God and Islam's miracle... [sentence left incomplete] But no, Khomeyni annulled it.

Is it not a tragedy that the United States is accused of being an enemy of Islam and the Muslims by a statement of a man whose thinking has ended with spite and bitterness. A disaster befalls and Russia overruns Muslim people with tanks. Despite this the result is that three or four [Arab countries] defend it. What is the view of the Pakistani people in Pakistan who set the American Embassy on fire in response to Khomeyni's statement. When the Russians reached their borders, the Pakistani people found no one but the United States to stand with them. I am not saying this to take the side of the United States or Russia. No, I am saying that when the Islamic nation and world lost Egypt's leadership in the past period, this was the result. I am saying this so that such things will not recur. By mind, God's great gift, we must differentiate between enemies and friends. We must not rush and annul our minds as certain people want. Thus I advise my sons who call themselves the Islamic groups that worship of God almighty is a right and duty of every man. We established this state on science and faith, as the people agreed. We must pursue science and use all the prosperity it provides. Our faith is that we must not deviate and get carried away by materialistic trends. Our hearts must be full of love, fraternity, tolerance and all the honest values God almighty wanted to build on the earth. This is faith. We must not deviate from science and faith.

I advise my sons of the Islamic groups: Worship God as you wish and as you like but beware, do not use the tactics of mind-cancellation. If some wish to cancel their own minds they should not ask others to do the same. Beware, do not use these tactics. Islam is not a religion of violence, quarrels, hate, or anger. No. As I have said, mind is the miracle of Islam.

My sons of the Islamic groups: Worship God as you wish, but do not interfere with the lecture halls or other students. What is between you and your God is your own business. Do whatever you like in worshipping God, but do not interfere with anyone. I have received many petitions carrying the signatures and card numbers of the students in the college where some stupidities were perpetrated by some of the boys of the Islamic universities. To be fair, I say that some in the Islamic groups are applying what I have said. Namely, that as Muslims they want to worship God in their own way. This is good and is a blessing. There is another group--and this is the one I am talking about--that wants to impose certain conditions by force or by using arms which they take with them. I was astonished--such things as knives, switch blade knives, sticks, and so on.

From here I address the university rectors who can hear me now, and I address you and our people at large, and I say that anyone who carries any of these items must be expelled from the university, because we want to produce doctors, engineers, teachers, and men of letters, not troublemakers. [applause]

Worship God as you wish and go out and pray at the time of prayers and call to prayers. Anyone wishing to go and pray with you may do so. As for those who choose not to pray, this is a matter between them and their God, and is none of your business. The Almighty told Muhammad, who has God's blessings and prayers, "thou are not one to manage man's affairs" and "preach your God's course with wisdom and good counsel." He did not at all tell him to threaten with knives or carry explosives, as did some of the groups of these boys with whom there was an incident in Alexandria recently. Their aim was to disrupt national unity in Egypt on the day of the Coptic holiday. Here, I seize this opportunity on your behalf an on behalf of the people, to express our sincere gratitude to the police for doing their duty. [applause] The good news that I learned is that, quite some time before the holiday, this matter was taken under advisement, and that every church in Egypt was protected and guarded without anyone noticing it. This is why, thank God, nothing happened except that explosives exploded in the hands of the one who had intended to plant them.

Thank God, the Egyptian family, in all aspects, has done its duty. Every member of the family is doing his duty for the protection of the Egyptian family.

For a year I have not said anything about what the Arabs did, but I have spoken today. Egypt, not I, will remain the leader of the Arab nation, whether they like it or not. [applause] Egypt, God willing, will remain the leader of the Islamic nation, whether those ignorant ones like it or not, and whether they suspend membership or not. This will not affect us in any way.

All I advise is domestic construction. In the coming phase you have to shoulder essential responsibilities. The most serious responsibilities have fallen on your shoulders. In the coming phase, you, representatives of the people, must shoulder greater responsibilities in order to give the executive authority a complete push. To explain this, I say that, as we know, a few people still cling to what happened in the past and they imagine that political activity means levelling charges or questioning the honesty of the government. Your assembly has recently taken a stand in this connection. I hope that you will fully shoulder your responsibility in the coming phase.

The executive authority has serious work to do so that we may free ourselves from the bottleneck that they chose for us. There is the telephone network agreement and its implementation, the cultivation of 1.5 million feddans, the rationalization of irrigation to insure that in 1980, [as heard] God willing, we will have one and a half times the land we have now and with more than enough water for that, through the proper use of the present water supply. Then there is industry--that is the industry that we need here for life, not for competition. We are not going to compete with Germany or the United States or Japan. No, I am talking about food industries, cement industries, steel industries, industries on which construction is based, and the fertilizer industry. The government, that is the executive branch, has all this to deal with. It has billions [worth of projects]. The Arabs say they have given Egypt four billion or six billion, including all that I have mentioned.

The total amount of loans and grants which Egypt has received from the European countries, the United States, and the international organizations, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, has reached 9 billion [presumably dollars]. This is due to the fact that there is now confidence in Egypt.

The plan for the coming years will involve tens of billions. You are asked to spare the executive authority the method of unethical behavior. I am referring to the old methods which were used before the 23 July revolution--the attempt to attack the honesty of the government and to adopt incrimination and rumors as a method of political behavior. Your assembly recently took a magnificent stand with the formation of an inquiry committee, which put matters in their proper prespective. But this is not enough. Because there are many evil ones. You must draw up a code of ethics. We need to issue such a law because some people are still thinking with this mentality. Some people are still exploiting freedom and democracy in order to strike at democracy and freedom in the name of freedom and democracy. There are still those who defile the pen and distort the picture of Egypt. What has been written and what you have investigated was not just meant for reading here in Egypt; it was written so that Moscow radio and other foreign radios would broadcast it in order to distort Egypt's position. No, no. With all clarity and frankness, put everyone in his place and make him face his responsibility. Whoever does not know shame has no place in our society. He must be isolated and exposed before the people openly and frankly--not through secret trials of the Khomeyni style. No. He should be brought to trial here. For this reason, I say to the People's Assembly: Remove the responsibility from the executive authority so it can devote itself to its work. The executive authority has to deal with hundreds of investors and billions of dollars for development. It has to deal with programs which are more ambitious than any man can imagine. I am aware of what the prime minister is preparing, and this will demand a lot. As I told you, tens of billions are flowing, and thank God, without the help of the Arab nation. It is the money of the Arabs deposited abroad, and we get it with interest, regrettably. The loans we get are not gifts. They have 300 billion in reserves, but, poor things, they are in a tight position! Spare the executive authority the effort in this, and open the door. Open all the doors to whoever has a complaint. The prosecution is present; the socialist prosecuter and the code of ethics law are available; you and your investigating committees are available. Take this task from the executive authority. No one is immune to mistakes, rest assured. The matter must not be left to rumors, whispering, incriminations and for Moscow radio and other foreign radios to say things that distort the position of Egypt. You should reject such things, and spare the executive authority from wasting its time in matters like these. As I have said, no one is immune. All the doors should be opened to those who want to submit any complaint. But let him come with the courage of a man and submit the case and documents so that the wrong one is brought to account. Put an end to whispers and rumors from now on by debating everything with frankness.

If you ask me how to deal with all the methods of the evil groups I spoke about, whether they are the Marxists who follow Moscow or the reactionaries who thought that it would be possible to make political life what it was before 23 July 1952, or the extremists among the Islamic groups or those who try to affiliate themselves with 'Abd an-Nasir--perhaps people when they hear me mention such a large list of groups will think that they amount to something, but all of them totaled 10,000 in the recent referendum which defined the guidelines for the work of the state; they are 10,000 evil ones--I say that you must set some criteria for them. Leave the executive authority to devote itself to the implementation of the ambitious projects. As I told you, tens of billions are coming for investment, and work will go on day and night.

God willing, tomorrow I am leaving to see the first experiment I have long wanted to see--the experiment of intensive farming in the shortest possible time and with the most modern equipment in the world. I am going to see this tomorrow, God willing. After tomorrow, I will go to see the Sinai passes and our airfields in Sinai. Thank God, all our work is an accomplishment. The government is making plans to solve our problems. Both opposition and supporters have, thankfully, approved your government's budget for your people. Some 80 percent of our land has returned to us. The Suez Canal revenue will increase this year. Oil revenue will also increase this year. There are hundreds of projects--735 projects in all--which will begin producing results this year.

Our cement production will increase threefold, and by the end of this year and the beginning of next, God willing, we will have sufficient quantities and will begin exporting. The most modern technology of the age is being used in extensive agriculture. Everything is as I have told you. The suffering and the lean years have gone because we know the road to peace. All the suffering has gone. We have to begin a new suffering with sweat--the building of prosperity. Although I have told you on the land of Egypt here, I shall repeat it before you for history: On the land of Egypt, despite all the problems we have, there is a piece of prosperity for every male and female citizen of Egypt. However, the only thing that is lacking is sweat and work. The government is now working to draw up programs for you and we shall proceed to build without limit now that the people have made their decision in the referendum and have defined the work guide for the coming phase.

What is this work guide? The work guide is based on four pillars. The first is that our will and our decisions are in our hands, and that our construction, after the will of God, comes from our will. This is what has been achieved since the July revolution. In other words, the first pillar is the supremacy of Egypt over its land, sky, decision--everything.

The second pillar is that there will be no freedom for any society unless there is freedom for the individual, unless his protection, security and inviolability are insured. This is what the May revolution, which corrected the course of the July revolution, achieved. In other words, the second pillar is that of a free and independent Egypt, the land of the free individual in a free society.

The third pillar is that the free individual of Egypt, who is the master of his will, has achieved peace on his land following a triumphant confrontation that toppled the balance of power throughout the world. In other words, the third pillar is that of Egypt of the future and of the decision.

The fourth pillar is that only Egypt's sons will build Egypt. Progress and prosperity for the individual will only be achieved by his sweat and honorable efforts, as has been the case in all the great nations that have built great structures. In other words, the fourth pillar is that of Egypt of the Egyptian individual--with all his faith, noble heritage, steadfastness and stature.

I may have been speaking for a long time, my brothers and sisters, but they must know that we are never in a defensive position. For the sake of this they decided to transfer the Arab League. The league was formed for the people's sake. I have told you the story of the governments and the rulers and their hatred of Egypt's decision. The government will submit to you [a proposal] on turning this league from a league of states into a league of Arab and Muslim peoples [applause] so that Egypt may exercise through the people the leadership of the Arab world and the Islamic world.

The decision to sever relations with Egypt was an impertinent attack by them. Therefore, a paper is now being prepared that will be presented to you for debate because the escalation of their campaign and their actions are forcing us toward estrangement. We are the origin of the Arabs. Hagar, the wife of Abraham, is the mother of Isma'il, the father of the Arabs. Hagar was an Egyptian and the mother of Isma'il, the father of the Arabs. If anybody wants affiliation, then let them affiliate with Egypt, and not vice versa. [applause] We are the origin of the Arabs, and there is no reason for these discussions about the pharaonic affiliation of Egypt or anything else. No, our affiliation is Arab, and we are the origin of the Arabs, who are related to us, and not vice versa.

This paper will come to you because I could never take this decision alone. Regarding the reply to the decision to transfer the Arab League, the government will present the reply concerning the league of peoples and not the league of the states so that we can exalt the will of peoples and so that we can set the example of how the individual should live everywhere, enjoying his rights and the right to his share of his country's wealth. The wealth will not be for persons whose actions we are all aware of. I do not need to say more. It is the right of every Arab citizen and every Muslim citizen to have rights to the wealth of his country, to make decisions of his country and to enjoy human rights, and not like how the Arab nation and how large parts of the Islamic nations in the police, iron and fire states are currently governed.

We will attempt to include in this charter what we are applying in Egupt so that nobody will have a pretext; never. Democracy is being applied in Egypt; justice is being applied in Egypt; free man, his safety and security is being applied in Egypt. The country's resources belong to its sons--not to a single family, group or sector, but to the broad masses of the people. This also is being applied in Egypt. Whatever is being applied in Egypt will be includedin the charter of the Arab and Islamic Peoples League, of which Egypt is assuming the leadership now that I have related to you their story after they isolated themselves from us in the past phase.

Regarding the decision to break off relations, as I said, it was the apex of abuse and insolence by weak entities, some of which came into being artificially after World War II. We all know the circumstances under which they were established. Their decision to break off relations with Egypt was aimed at alienating Egypt. This will not happen. We will continue to carry the torch in the Arabic and Islamic people's arena. However, we should have an answer to the decision on severing relations. We have answered the decision on transferring the Arab League; the government is drafting a bill to be presented for your consideration. On the severence of relations, a paper will be presented to you for discussion by all the people and organizations so that we may reach a decision.

Let them know that every decision will be answered; we will answer by a stronger decision. We will continue bearing the Arab and Islamic torches, God willing. [applause]

Brothers and sisters, the correct course for the total performance of our national and pan-Arab message is a single one; the course of seriousness and decisiveness--seriousness in all that emanates from us, whether in behavior, action or decision; decisiveness in all that we embark upon in our struggle for construction and stability. There is no room for tampering, hesitation or weakness. There is no time to waste with vituperations and valueless slogans. Seriousness and decisiveness are the pillars of stability, which is our glorious, steadfast fortress. Any rancorous or suspect attempt to harm the country's stability, security and freedom will be resisted by the party and government. The law will have no mercy on traitors. The people are always capable, by God's help, of crushing the heads of snakes.

Brothers and sisters, we are propagating the call for love, in its purest feelings and its broadest range: The love of God, of life, of man for his fellow man, of the small family and of the great family, of the land, of all that heaven has granted in blessings and values to the sons of this world and worshippers of heaven.

Brothers and sisters, love enlightens and hatred burns; love sees light and hope in every new dawn, while hatred lives in darkness, despair and misery. Love interacts with good deeds; rancour creates evils. Love draws one closer to others while rancour separates and divides.

Brothers and sisters, be advocators of profound love everywhere. Brothers and sisters, help those who suffer and those who are burdened by the hardship of life.

We, the Arab people, advocate work, sweat and offering. Brothers and sisters, he who does not work does not deserve God's mercy. He who steals another's sweat is the enemy of us all because he is the enemy of God. God almighty has blessed the steps of this people because they have followed his path.

God is great, he patronizes our sweating people; God is great, he grants us victory in promoting the message of peace, love and faith; God is great, he guides us to his blessing. May we all be shadowed by his mercy. God is the best to protect and the best to help. May God's peace and mercy be upon you. [applause]

FIRST GROUP OF SOVIET DIPLOMATS LEAVES CAIRO 25 JAN

NC261321 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali met with the Soviet ambassador in Cairo this morning. Our reporter learned that the ambassador informed Dr Ghali that in response to Egypt's request for reducing the Soviet diplomatic mission in Cairo, the first group of Soviet diplomats and officials left Cairo yesterday and that other groups would leave in the next few days.

During the meeting, Dr Ghali reaffirmed Egypt's denunciation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, which endangers world peace and security and is considered to be a violation of the UN Charter and the principles of peaceful coexistance.

CONTRACTS OF 23 SOVIET ART EXPERTS TERMINATED

NC290716 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0655 GMT 29 Jan 80 NC

[Text]Cairo, 29 January--The newspaper AL-AHRAM reports today that the Art Academy Board has decided to terminate the contracts of 23 Soviet experts who have been training students at the Ballet and Conservatoire Institutes and that arrangements will be made for their repatriation.

Dr Rashad Rushdi, the academy director, has said that the Soviet experts have been working in the institutes since 1960 and that 2 years ago it was decided to gradually dispense with their service replacing them with Egyptians assisted by art experts from friendly states.

The academy director said that the academy has decided to decline scholarships offers from the Soviet Union and will receive 10 scholarships annually from the United States, Britain, France the the FRG.

EGYPT, U.S. HOLD AIR EXERCISES OVER SAUDI ARABIA

NC262033 Cairo DPA in Arabic 1955 GMT 26 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 26 January--The weekly OCTOBER magazine disclosed here today that the joint training exercises which Egyptian and American pilots carried out at the beginning of this month took place over Saudi territory.

In his weekly article, the magazine's chief editor Anis Mansur says that the planes took off from Qina airfield in upper Egypt. What no one knew and no one wanted to divulge was that the air training exercises took place in Saudi airspace and with the knowledge and approval of Saudi Arabia.

Mansur described this as an example of the sick psychological condition of those Arabs who are prepared to kiss the feet of the United States to request protection but pretend to be above this or even go further by extending their hands to the Soviets.

Mansur also points out that Saudi Crown Prince Fahd recently led the rabid campaign against U.S. protection after the increased Soviet threat became apparent in the wake of the invasion of Afghanistan.

Anis Mansur also says that King Husayn of Jordan is very anxious to take over the West Bank which Israel occupies. He adds that President As-Sadat has informed Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman that he has no objection to that or to the establishment of a federation or confederation between the two. Anis Mansur quotes President as-Sadat as saying: My only condition is that all this take place after a referendum is conducted in the West Bank.

TRIPARTITE SUMMIT TO TAKE PLACE IN APRIL

NC262221 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2205 GMT 26 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 26 January--The Monday issue of ROSE AL-YUSUF magazine reports that the tripartite summit conference among President Anwar as-Sadat, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and U.S. President Jimmy Carter will take place in the first week of April.

The magazine says that Vice President Husni Mubarak's talks in Washington last week dealt with this conference, which will be held at the invitation of President Carter. The magazine says that the summit conference was scheduled to take place last November, but it was postponed twice due to events in Iran and the detention of the American hostages in Tehran.

GHALI, LINOWITZ MEET; ANSWER REPORTERS' QUESTIONS

NC282031 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1951 GMT 28 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 January--The talks between Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and Sol Linowitz, President Jimmy Carter's envoy to the Middle East, began at 1800 today.

After a 1-hour discussion, Linowitz was asked whether he had discussed Egypt's autonomy plan with Dr Butrus Ghali, the U.S. envoy said: I have discussed new ideas in this respect. Asked if the proposals presented by President As-Sadat today on the autonomy negotiations would be catalytic for the negotiations, Linowitz replied in the affirmative.

At the conclusion of the discussions, Dr Butrus Ghali stated that he had discussed general ideas on autonomy with Linowitz. Dr Ghali said: The United States definitely intends to activate the autonomy negotiations. Furthermore the United States believes that it is important for the autonomy negotiations to fulfill clear-cut objectives for the Palestinian people, and that it is in the interests of all the parties that this issue be resolved.

The U.S. envoy is scheduled to meet--for the second time-- at 1000 tomorrow with Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil prior to the former's departure for Israel at noon.

AS-SADAT, LINOWITZ HOLD 'USEFUL' TALKS, MAKE STATEMENTS

NC282147 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2118 GMT 28 Jan 80 NC

[Text] This evening, talks were held between President Anwar As-Sadat and Sol Linowitz, the envoy of U.S. President Carter, at the President's residence in Al-Jizah. U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton attended the talks, which lasted 90 minutes.

After the talks, President Anwar As-Sadat said that he held useful talks with Linowitz and briefed him on the discussions during his recent meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. The President added that the talks with Linowitz dealt with the entire situation in the area.

Linowitz said that his talks with the president were useful and serious and that views were exchanged on the current situation. He added that he was confident that as a result of these talks, it was possible to achieve good results concerning autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza.

Press Conference

NC280712 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 28 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 January--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has announced that he has held fruitful talks with U.S. envoy to the Middle East, Sol Linowitz.

The president said he briefed President Carter's envoy on the details of the meeting between the president and Begin in Aswan this month, adding that he also reviewed with Linowitz the general situation in the area.

President as-Sadat made the above statements following the meeting which he held with Mr Sol Linowitz this evening.

At around 2000 today, the president held a 90-minute meeting with the U.S. envoy. After the meeting, the president and Linowitz made brief statements to newsmen. President Anwar as-Sadat began the statements saying: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen of the press. I take this opportunity to welcome my friend Sol once again here in my home. We have held fruitful talks. I briefed him on what took place between me and Begin. We made a comprehensive survey of all situations, including the geopolitical situation in this area. Allow me to take this opportunity also to thank my dear friend President Carter, who has chosen such a distinguished friend capable of discharging his tasks.

Mr Sol Linowitz then made a speech, saying: As the president has said, we have held an extremely fruitful dialog. I thank the president for having given me the opportunity of spending this time with him. Linowitz added: We exchanged ideas. I am confident and optimistic that our talks will result in progress toward our common goal in order to achieve the autonomy which we want for the West Bank and Gaza.

As soon as President Anwar As-Sadat and Sol Linowitz ended their speeches, they answered a number of questions asked by newsmen. Asked whether the president could specify some of the ideas which he had exchanged with Linowitz at their meeting, the president said: I prefer not to say anything at this juncture. Let us wait until our friend Sol begins his discussions. Then we might be in a position to say something.

Answering another question, President As-Sadat said: Ambassador Linowitz has already met with Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and he will meet with the prime minister again tomorrow. They are discussing details. Only outlines have been discussed at my meeting with Linowitz.

Linowitz was asked if the new ideas, for instance, are connected with the major problems in the negotiations, including Jerusalem, and with the transfer of powers. He said he believes that one should wait until this becomes clear through the upcoming autonomy negotiations.

At the end of the brief press conference, President as-Sadat and his wife, Linowitz and his wife and Alfred Atherton and his wife posed for commemorative pictures by newsmen. The President and Linowitz then embraced each other.

PRIME MINISTER KHALIL RECEIVES LINOWITZ

NC291011 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil met this morning with U.S. President Carter's envoy to the autonomy talks, Sol Linowitz. The meeting was also attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Mr Alfred Atherton.

BILL ENDING ECONOMIC BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL PREPARED

NC260650 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2234 GMT 25 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 25 January--The government has prepared a bill canceling the regulations of the economic boycott which was hitherto imposed on Israel. The government has prepared this bill to implement the provisions of the peace treaty. This bill will be sent to the People's Assembly within the next 2 days after the assembly's legislative committee has discussed it.

AL-AHRAM reports in tomorrow's edition that after the People's Assembly passes this bill into law, Egypt will notify the United Nations and other international organizations of this action.

ENVOY TO ISRAEL APPOINTED TO NORMALIZATION COMMITTEE

NC260800 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1750 GMT 26 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 26 January--In its Sunday edition, the weekly OCTOBER magazine says that Egypt's ambassador to Israel Sa'd Murtada has been appointed member of the committee on normalization of relations.

START OF NORMALIZATION PHASE REPORTEDLY SEEN AS 15 FEB

LD261136 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0832 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Cairo--Sunday's edition of OCTOBER magazine reports that President Anwar as-Sadat has requested Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mustafa Khalil to consider 15 February as the beginning of the phase of full normalization between Egypt and Israel without need for waiting for other dates. Therefore it will be possible for all cultural, technical, trade and other delegations and committees to commence at once their activities between the two countries. The magazine also says that President as-Sadat instructed the prime minister that the matter which should now claim our attention is the one which concerns autonomy and Jerusalem.

MENA REPORTS ON PLAN TO BE SUBMITTED TO AUTONOMY TALKS

NC261315 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1237 GMT 26 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 26 January--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today met with Ambassador 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif, head of the Egyptian side of the working subcommittees of the general autonomy committee. The 2-hour meeting was attended by members of the Egypt and delegations to these subcommittees.

MENA has learned that during the meeting, the conferees studied the Egyptian plan for establishing full autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza, which will be submitted at the 28-30 January meetings of the subcommittees in Herzliyya.

MENA has also learned that the plan:

1. Is considered to be an authentic translation of the spirit and letter of the Camp David agreement; and

2. Provides an appropriate framework for enabling the Palestinian people to run their own affairs during the transitional period, which will end with the Palestinian people's exercising their right to determine their future.

3. Egypt is convinced that the normalization of relations with Israel must contribute toward bolstering the efforts to reach a just settlement to the Palestinian problem based on the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

EGYPT APPROVES APPOINTMENT OF FIRST ISRAELI AMBASSADOR

NC261835 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1809 GMT 26 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 26 January--Egypt today informed Israel of its approval of the nomination of Ilyahu Ben-Elisar as the first Israeli ambassador in Cairo.

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry a few days ago had received Israel's approval of the nomination of Sa'd Murtada as the first Egyptian ambassador in Tel Aviv.

KHALIL TO LEAVE FOR ISRAEL 30 JANUARY

NC261936 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 26 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The Egyptian delegation headed by Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil will leave Cairo on Wednesday for Herzliyya to attend the new session of the general committee for autonomy negotiations scheduled to be held Thursday at the level of heads of delegations.

Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that the Arab Republic of Egypt is endeavoring to help the Palestinian people attain their right to self-determination. He added that the autonomy is for a transitional period. The new session, he said, will discuss this matter in the light of the Egyptian plan.

MAGAZINE DENIES TRADE AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED WITH ISRAEL

NC262228 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2207 GMT 26 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 26 January--Quoting a responsible source, ROSE AL-YUSUF magazine says in Monday's issue that no trade agreements have been concluded with Israel, contrary to what has been reported by some foreign propaganda media.

HEAD OF ISRAELI SIDE TO MILITARY COMMITTEE ARRIVES

NC271215 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1152 GMT 27 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 27 January--Brig Gen Dov Siyon, the head of the Israeli side to the joint Egyptian-Israeli military committee, arrived in Cairo this morning at the head of a military delegation for a few days visit to Egypt.

During his visit, Don Siyon will hold talks with Brig Gen Safiy ad-Din Shinaf, the head of the Egyptian side to the committee, on arrangements pertaining to the next stage of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

ISRAELI 'TECHNICAL' DELEGATION ARRIVES TO PREPARE EMBASSY

NC282002 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1953 GMT 28 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 January--An Israeli technical delegation arrived here this evening from Tel Aviv to equip and prepare the Israeli Embassy in Cairo. The delegation has 10 members.

DEFENSE MINISTER 'ALI TALKS TO REPORTERS IN SINAI

NC251640 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1525 GMT 25 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpts] Sinai, 25 January--Minister of Defense and War Production Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has expressed his happiness at the return of Egyptian sovereignty to the fifth area of withdrawal in Sinai.

In a statement to journalists and agency correspondents today after the ceremony marking the handing over of the area to Egypt, the defense minister said that the completion of the first major stage of Israeli withdrawal gives one the impression that the peace treaty is being implemented honestly and according to schedule. This, he said, confirms that everything is proceeding according to plan and that implementation is satisfactory to both sides and denotes real cooperation.

Asked how he visualizes the next stage, especially the military relations between Egypt and Israel, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that at present there is complete military understanding between the two countries regarding the implementation of the next stage under the treaty. He said agreement has been reached on the organization of work in the buffer zone on Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line.

Asked if there was any strategic coordination between Egypt and Israel on the situation and other problems in the region, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that "this has definitely (?not) happened." He added that any cooperation between the two countries would depend on the settlement of the problem of full autonomy for the Palestinians and stability in the region after the settlement of the Palestine problem. Only then it would be possible to raise the issue of strategic cooperation, he said, and at present this is naturally far off.

The defense minister reaffirmed that Egypt has not given military bases to any state but would provide facilities only when necessary.

In conclusion he said that the Egyptian and Israeli sides have reached agreement regarding the supervision of the observation points in the buffer zone in Sinai in the presence of UN forces.

Answers Questions

NC262143 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 26 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Minister of Defense and War Production Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has answered questions put to him by the radio correspondent.

Asked about U.S. arms for Egypt, he said these arms help Egypt discharge its duties, and this is in harmony with Egypt's policy. Regarding the next step with Israel after the latter's withdrawal to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line, he said: The continuation of the autonomy negotiations and the negotiations regarding the final withdrawal to the international borders, as stipulated in the Camp David agreement, includes ratification of the documents concerned, and this depends on the speed with which the two alternative airfields are built. [sentence as heard]

On the question of convening a summit conference to be attended by President Carter, President as-Sadat and Menahem Begin, he said: I believe this will take place, but I cannot predict when.

Regarding regular air routes between Egypt and Israel, he said the time has not yet come for this. He added that this will be dealt with during the negotiations on the normalization of relations. On Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the defense minister said: The Soviet Union will not stop in the areas near its borders. In remote places, the Soviet Union hides behind other states as in the case of Cuba and Angola.

Asked if the confrontation between the two superpowers could become hot, he said that he does not believe that the confrontation between the two states will develop at present, unless the Soviet Union exceeds the limit which would mean continued pressure on the states around it such as Iran, Pakistan and Oman.

AS-SADAT PRAISES ROLE OF POLICEMEN IN 26 JAN SPEECH

NC261148 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1035 GMT on 26 January broadcasts live a ceremony from the police officers club in Cairo on the Police Day anniversary.

President as-Sadat, Vice President Mubarak and Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il enter the hall at 1045 GMT. Following a Koran recitation, Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il begins speaking at 1048 GMT. He welcomes President as-Sadat as the leader of the national march. He recalls that just yesterday, the Egyptian flag was raised over 3/4 of Sinai, thanks to the sacrifices of the armed forces and the peace initiative of President as-Sadat.

The interior minister says that Police Day is a day of sacrifice. He pledges that the police will protect Egypt's achievements, support the sound exercise of democracy and help ease the sufferings of the masses. Explaining the duties of the police, he says that they will protect the domestic front and that the homeland's internal and external security is indivisible. He concludes his 9-minute speech by noting there is strong cooperation between the police, the armed forces and the national security departments.

The interior minister then presents a symbolic gift to President as-Sadat. At 1100 GMT, President as-Sadat begins distributing medals and awards to outstanding police officers.

As-Sadat begins speaking at 1109 GMT. He thanks God for what Egypt is celebrating today--Police Day--which this year coincides with the liberation of 74 percent of Sinai. He says that God wanted this day to be a holiday to celebrate Police Day, liberation day and a day of victory for the Egyptian people's will. He says that it is also the Prophet's birthday and that Egypt can begin the eighties by celebrating all these things along the path of victory, liberty and the building of a secure family.

As-Sadat says it is his greatest source of pride that the police form a single, loving, cooperative family for the first time in Egyptian history--a family that is doing its duty in protecting the people's security and achievements. He says that he would like to speak for a long time today, but that he has promised the people that he will speak to them on Monday. He says that if he has something to say today, it is that Egypt will remain proud of the work of policemen on the domestic front and that he is proud of the police family, which he says is protecting Egypt's security and keeping it safe. He concludes his speech at 1115 GMT by noting the importance of protecting the supremacy of the law so that every Egyptian will be able to live in peace and security.

AL-AKHBAR DENIES MASS ARREST OF AS-SADAT CRITICS

LD241659 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 21 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Moscow Radio has said that the Egyptian authorities have arrested 3,500 citizens for criticizing President as-Sadat's policy.

This is the sort of false news the radio of a big power like the Soviet Union has been disseminating. The Moscow leaders are aware that there is not a single detention camp or place of exile in Egypt, such as the case with Siberia. They also know that Soviet tanks have killed thousands of Muslims in Afghanistan. It would be better for Moscow Radio to shut up forever.

ADF COMMANDER SAYS TROOPS TO REMAIN IN AL-BIQA'

NC281431 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Jan 80 NC

[Text] At 0900 today President Sarkis received,the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] commander, Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib. During the meeting they discussed the security situation, particularly as it relates to the ADF. President Sarkis was briefed on new developments in the past 24 hours and gave instructions to Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib.

After the meeting, Al-Khatib was asked if the ADF units that had gathered in certain areas in the past week had completed their annual maneuvers as scheduled. He said: It seems that certain recent developments in the Arab area have created new factors in general requiring that the ADF forces remain in Al-Biqa' indefinitely.

PLO SOURCE DENIES ENTRY OF IRANIANS INTO SOUTH

JN281400 Doha QNA in Arabic 1335 GMT 28 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Damascus, 28 January--A PLO official source has denied that any Iranian volunteers entered south Lebanon. The source affirmed that whatever was reported on this subject was baseless. They are no more than false reports, he said.

The Palestinian source was commenting on a recent announcement by the director of Lebanese Army intelligence to the effect that some 250 Iranian volunteers are now operating in the south. The Palestinian source said that the dissemination of such false reports is aimed at creating sensitivities and provoking a quarrel between the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese authorities.

HADDAD SAYS PLA FORCES PRESENT NEAR LITANI RIVER

TA271012 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 27 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The commander of the Christian forces in southern Lebanon, Sa'd Haddad, says 5,000 soldiers from the Palestinian Liberation Army [PLA] have been deployed recently between Beirut and the Litani River, armed with long range artillery and tanks. These units are acting within the framework of the Syrian Army led by General (Sabari al-Kaduri) who is under the command of the Syrian General staff. In a conversation with our correspondent, Yehezqel Hameiri, Haddad said these forces have been deployed on the instructions of the Damascus general staff, probably with the intention of moving into southern Lebanon. In the wake of this, the Christian and Shi'ite fighters in the salients have declared a high state of alert.

HADDAD URGES RESISTANCE TO SYRIANS

NC271112 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 1000 GMT 27 Jan 80 NC

[27 January statement in English by Free Lebanon leader Major Sa'd Haddad--live or recorded]

[Text] Dear listeners: I want to tell [you about] something happening in Lebanon for the time being and in the actual hour. You know, all of you; you heard about the withdrawal of the Syrians from the shores road. Everybody is asking what [is] that for, what that means, and I am going to tell you in few words what that [is] for and what that means.

You know there was an old plot against Lebanon. It was consisting of giving a homeland for the PLO and the terrorists in Lebanon. The Syrians entered Lebanon. They thought that they [could] control the terrorists in Lebanon and at the same time they can annex Lebanon to Syria. But after the last events, the Syrians understood it is much too difficult for them to annex Lebanon, all Lebanon, to Syria. Knowing that all the public Lebanese opinion asked that the Lebanese army should be deployed in all Lebanon and that the sovereignty should be established upon all the Lebanese ground. The Syrians, knowing that, they found themselves in a difficult situation. So they came back to the old plan consisting of giving the land to the Palestinians and the terrorists in Lebanon. For that they withdrew from a large piece of terrain going from Az-Zahrani to Beirut and from Byblos to Tripoli. And they assembled their army in the north--in Tripoli and 'Akkar--and in Al-Biqa'.

So the Syrians will keep for themselves these two places--north of Lebanon and Al-Biqa'. On the other hand, they gave all the other parts to the terrorists in Lebanon. So it is a very dangerous plan and a very dangerous game that they are doing. Where will the citizens of the south go? They have no homeland to go to it. For that I ask all the public opinion, all the United Nations to intervene immediately to put an end to that comedy or tragicomedy, because the Lebanese only are asking to live peacefully in our country and to have our Lebanon given back to us, to the Lebanese. At the same time, I call upon all the parties in Lebanon--I mean by that the Lebanese parties--to react and begin the resistance, the struggle against the occupier, against the aggressor to have our Lebanon given back to us. And for that I am saying this to you all to warn the world upon the gravity and the danger which the Lebanese people are facing. And I hope that the world will understand us and will help us to have our Lebanon given back to us. Thank you very much.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS ISRAELI ACTIVITY IN SOUTH

NC290701 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 29 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Our correspondents report that concentrations of Israeli naval units were seen last night opposite Tyre and that Al-Qulaylah was subjected to violent shelling. The situation in southern Lebanon deteriorated suddenly when Israeli forces and armed Palestinian and leftist organizations exchanged artillery fire, particularly between Major Haddad's forces and the Palestinian positions. The shelling during the night included the villages south of Tyre, mainly Ra's al-'Ayn, Ar-Rashidiyah and Al-Mu'alliyah. The Israeli Air Force centered its reconnaissance flights over Sidon and its outskirts.

Our correspondents add that the eastern-southern sector experienced fierce shelling during the night, including Marj 'Uyun, Al-Qulay'ah, An-Nabatiyah, Ar-Rayhan, Ash-Shaqif, [word indistinct] in the Al-Litani area, Suhmur, Yuhmur and al-Hasbani. Fires were seen raging in Ibil as-Saqi. At about midnight, the Israeli artillery directed fire against the outskirts of Hasbayyah, causing extensive property damage. Relative calm prevailed in Beirut although the armed Syrian and Palestinian positions in the commercial area behaved as usual.

Forces on Alert

NC290840 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 29 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The situation in southern Lebanon has serious implications in view of the current Israeli troop concentration along the border strip, according to reports from world news agencies. This is being countered by a state of alert and preparedness by all the forces in the area.

Shelling of Tyre

NC290923 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 29 Jan 80 NC

[Text] At 0800 today, Israeli aritllery resumed shelling the coastal area near Tyre. Three shells fell in the city's coastal area causing material damage but no casualties.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER GROMYKO

JN282045 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 28 Jan 80 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and foreign minister, at 1330 today. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; (Mr Oltreviskiy), head of the Middle East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry; and Vladimir Yukhin, Soviet ambassador in Damascus.

Mr Gromyko conveyed greetings to President Hafiz al-Asad from President Leonid Brezhnev and the Soviet leaders. They reviewed the Middle East situation and international issues of mutual concern. Mr Gromyko explained the Soviet Union's stand and President al-Asad explained the developments in the Middle East. Mr Gromyko stressed the Soviet Union's firm stand in support of the Arab nation's struggle against Israel's aggression and against the capitulatory trend manifested in the Camp David accords and the Arab's struggle to liberate occupied Arab territories and to regain the Palestinian people's rights.

President Hafiz al-Asad stressed that Syria stands firm in its principled position and commitment to defend the interests and rights of the Arab nation. He also stressed Syria's concern over strengthening cooperation with the Soviet Union. President al-Asad requested Mr Gromyko to convey his regards to President Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leaders and the friendly people of the Soviet Union.

President Hafiz al-Asad and Mr Gromyko resumed their talks during a working luncheon attended by Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kism, prime minister; Comrade Zuhayr Mashariqah, Ba'th Party regional assistant secretary general; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, minister of information; Dr Adib ad-Dawudi, political adviser to the president; Nasir Qaddur, assistant minister of foreign affairs; the delegation accompanying Mr Gromyko; and the Soviet ambassador in Damascus.

COMMENTARY ON GROMYKO'S VISIT, U.S. IMPERIALISM

JN290631 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 29 Jan 80 JN

[From press review]

[Text] Commenting on Andrey Gromyko's visit to Syria, the newspaper AL-BA'TH says: It is true that Gromyko's Damascus visit is part of the strong, friendly relations between Syria and the Soviet Union. It is true that it is part of the continued consultations on new matters and issues which are taking place or may take place in our region and surrounding areas. But it is also true that this visit has a special significance because it comes, as it is known, at a time when circumstances are very complex, not only in our country but also in terms of world peace as a whole.

This complexity is due to the fierce, aggressive attack launched by U.S. imperialism and its allies and followers in every part of the world in order to create tension and weaken the world freedom movements.

The U.S. administration has continuously tried to divide the Arab ranks in order to weaken the Arab confrontation of the Zionist enemy. It succeeded in creating a rift in the Arab ranks through Egyptian ruler As-Sadat. It also succeeded in creating a military alliance in the area comprising Israel, the As-Sadat regime and other Arab and non-Arab regimes. This aggressive alliance will be the faithful servant of the United States and a guarantee for all its interests.

The United States was not satisfied with this alliance. It went ahead with plans to establish modern military bases here and there and inside our Arab homeland itself. All of this comes under a slogan which As-Sadat keeps repeating every now and then: The protection of the region against communist influence. But the reality is the opposite of this. U.S. imperialism, which our masses succeeded in driving out of the region after many sacrifices, has discovered, especially after the victory of the Iranian Revolution, that most of its interests are endangered and that Israel alone will not guarantee the protection of its interests in the future. This is why it has focused its attention on our area, since the area is very important to it, and has begun to move in this direction.

This was made clear through the well-known trips of Kissinger, the Lebanese events, the Camp David conspiracy and the new military alliance. The aim of the conspiracy partners is to weaken the national unity of every Arab country, thus transforming the area into shaykhdoms. Kissinger has hinted of this on many occasions.

Now, since everything has become clear, should we as Arabs remain silent until the storm comes and eliminates all of us? Or should we move quickly, using all our potentials to confront this storm? Are we going to do this? If so, then when?

SYRIA'S STRATEGIC TIES WITH USSR UNDERSCORED

JN281100 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 28 Jan 80 JN

[Press review]

[Text] Commenting in its "Behind the News" column, the newspaper TISHRIN says today: One significant characteristic of Syrian policy under President Hafiz al-Asad is that it is a principled one based on sincere dealings with others and a profound awareness of the nature of the struggle in the Middle East and the world, the parties involved in this struggle and their objectives. It is this characteristic which has given Syria a strong foreign policy, an influence on developments and a leadership role in the Arab liberation movement. It is also this characteristic which has made Syria a base for the Arab masses, the Palestinian revolution and the efforts to achieve Arab solidarity vis-a-vis imperialism and Zionism.

Syrian diplomacy is open-minded. It has always defined Syria's relations with other countries or international blocs on the basis of their attitude toward the pan-Arab cause and Arab liberation struggle. Syria's acceptance of the principle of political settlement in the region was not a compromise of pan-Arab objectives, foremost of which is complete Israeli military, economic and human withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the guaranteeing of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, especially their right to determine their own destiny and to establish their own national state. Furthermore, the acceptance of the dialog was not a retreat from any principled stand. By conducting international contacts, which are unavoidable in our world, Syria was not changing its attitude toward friend or foe.

Syria under President al-Asad has always distinguished between the friends and enemies of the Arab nation. Syria's position has always been based on complete awareness of the nature and attitude of other countries and international blocs toward the Arab nation, its cause and its struggle to liberate its territory and to achieve social progress and just and lasting peace.

This has been Syria's policy under all circumstances. It has never abandoned its friends in the world and it has never been convinced that the friends and supporters of Israel who provide that enemy state with the means of aggression and occupation will change their policy and try to find a just and peaceful solution, enabling the Arab nation to preserve its freedom and liberate its territory and giving the Palestinians their national rights.

Syria has always rejected the defeatist unpatriotic theory which says that moving to the U.S. camp will make the United States support the Arabs against Israel and put pressure on Israel to meet some Arab demands. As-Sadat's experience has shown that Syria was right and the theory was wrong and that the Egyptian ruler has betrayed the Arab cause.

Prompted by its concern for Syrian and pan-Arab interests, Syria opposed all the attempts which have been made, and are still being made, to sabotage Syrian-Soviet relations. On the contrary, Syria has worked toward encouraging and developing these relations. As leader Al-Asad said more than once, Syria considers these relations as strategic to pan-Arab interests in view of the stands of the USSR, the biggest supporter of the Arab cause in the international sphere. Prompted by this concern also, Syria has fought all attempts by the enemies of the Arab nation to undermine Syrian-Soviet relations on the false pretext of defending Islam and Muslims.

Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam stressed this point when he said in the speech welcoming his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko: The one who adopts Israeli aggression and offers it aid and support is the one who should be on the list of the enemies of Islam and Muslims. We reject drawing any comparison between the friend who stands by our side and the one who stands by our enemy's side. We refuse to place on the same footing the friendly Soviet Union, which is faithful to the Arabs, and any force or state which gives support and backing to the Israeli enemy.

The experience of Arab national struggle has proved that Syria's efforts in strengthening and developing its relations with the USSR in the political, economic, military, party and cultural fields have been a major factor in guaranteeing success for Arab moves on the international level and in bolstering the Arab defense capability against Israeli aggression and threats. They have also been a factor in making the cause of Arab struggle against the Israeli enemy one of the world's pressing issues.

Syria, as Khaddam said yesterday, is determined to strengthen and develop its friendship ties with the Soviet Union. Mr Gromyko's visit and talks in Damascus will undoubtedly help in this.

SYRIAN-GRENIADAN JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED 23 JAN

JN231736 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Jan 80 JN

[Joint statement issued in Damascus on 23 January on the 21-22 January visit by Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop to Syria--read by announcer]

[Text] 1. At the invitation of the government of the Syrian Arab Republic, Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop made an official and friendly visit to Syria on 21-22 January.

2. The prime minister was accompanied by Selwyn Strachan, acting minister of foreign affairs; (Patrick Emmanuel), commissioner general of the Caribbean states; (Mr Bond), ambassador in the European group; (Mrs Florine Rappais), permanent secretary general of the Foreign Ministry; and (H. T. Taylor), the prime minister's legal adviser.

3. On the Syrian side, the following participated in the talks: Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kism; Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam; Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad; Minister of State for Planning Affairs Dr Salim Yasin; Assistant Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddur; Assistant Economy Minister Dr 'Abd al-Jamal; Assistant Planning Minister 'Abd al-Hamid Mir'i; and Dr Riyad Siyaj, director of the America Department in the Foreign Ministry.

4. His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received the Grenada delegation on 22 January 1980.

5. The two sides reviewed the international situation, noting that several negative developments have taken place, such as the signing of the Camp David accords, enabling imperialism to restore the cold war atmosphere in various parts of the world. The two sides praised the positive developments that have taken place in the international arena, such as the revolutions in Iran, Grenada and Nicaragua; the success of the Havana summit conference and the establishment of several progressive states in Asia and Africa.

6. The two sides devoted special interest to the grave developments in the Middle East. In this connection, the two sides firmly condemned the Camp David accords and the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty and its consequences which was concluded with U.S. encouragement and which inflicts serious damage to the rights and interests of the Arab nation.

7. The two sides believe that the policy of expansion and aggression practiced by Israel, under the cover of these accords, and the Egyptian regime's capitulatory policy impede the attainment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. This peace should be based on Israel's total withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including their right to return, self-determination and establishment of their independent state on the soil of their homeland of Palestine.

8. The two sides affirmed their conviction that the aforementioned just, lasting and comprehensive solution cannot be reached without the abandonment of the policy of capitulation and separate deals which the Egyptian regime is practicing and without the participation of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in all phases of this solution.

9. The two sides strongly condemned the current negotiations between the Egyptian regime and Israel, with the participation of the United States, in application of the separate peace treaty on the so-called self-rule for the Palestinians. These negotiations will only lead to further Israeli intransigence, continued occupation of Arab territories, denial of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and continued illegal practices in the occupied Arab territories, including the establishment of Israeli settlements and other condemned actions.

10. The two sides also condemned the capitulatory policy which As-Sadat's regime continues to adopt and which will lead to the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations, including the exchange of ambassadors and the opening of the border with the Zionist entity at a time when this entity continues to flaunt its intransigence, denial of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights and continued occupation of the Arab territories.

11. The two sides condemned Israel's recurrent aggression against Lebanon and its intervention in Lebanon's domestic affairs with the purpose of dividing this country and liquidating the Palestinian resistance. They affirmed their support for the legitimate Lebanese authorities in their efforts to safeguard Lebanon's unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

12. The two sides reviewed recent developments in Asia, particularly current developments in Iran and Afghanistan. In this connection, they proclaimed their support for the Iranian Revolution and the Iranian people's right to defend their freedom, independence, sovereignty, and control over their resources. They also affirmed respect for Afghanistan's determination to defend itself and its territorial integrity and safeguard its nonalignment.

13. The two sides expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the African, Asian and Latin American peoples against imperialism, old and neo-colonialism and racism, and their struggle for national independence and social progress. They highly praised the role of nonalinement in finding suitable solutions to current international issues. The two sides expressed their high appreciation for the resolutions of the sixth nonalined summit conference in Havana and its positive results which bolstered the movement's world status in support of the struggles of nations to realize their liberation, independence and economic and social progress.

14. The two sides stressed the need for the final eradication of racial discrimination and racism in the Middle East and Africa and wherever they are found. They condemned the intervention of imperialist states in the affairs of African countries and their attempts to obstruct the African nations' march toward national liberation and social progress. The two sides also reviewed recent developments in Zimbabwe. They expressed their total support for the Zimbabwe people's right to self-determination, independence and sovereignty. They expressed deep anxiety over the recent deterioration of the situation in Zimbabwe due to the military presence of the racist South African forces and the assassination of Patriotic Front strugglers returning to Zimbabwe by Muzorewa's and Smith's government.

15. The two sides reviewed the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean. They expressed anxiety regarding the policy of imperialism and expressed support for considering the Caribbean an area of peace.

16. The two sides expressed support for the Belize people's right to sovereignty, self-determination and territorial integrity. They also expressed support for the Puerto Rican people's right to self-determination. The two sides also expressed support for the Nicaraguan people and for the national reconstruction government.

17. The two sides stressed the need for continuing international efforts aimed at establishing a new world economic order based on justice and equality in economic relations. They expressed support for the efforts being exerted by developing countries to achieve economic independence, exercise total sovereignty over their natural resources and use the resources for the advancement and prosperity of their peoples.

18. The two sides affirmed the need to promote cooperation between them. In this connection, they agreed to exchange documentary films and other information means.

19. The two sides agreed to exchange diplomatic representation between them on the ambassadorial level.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD CABLES KHOMEYNI GOOD WISHES

JN261318 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 26 Jan 80 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has sent a cable to Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni in which he inquires about his health and wishes him a speedy recovery. The cable reads:

We have been touched by the ailment that has befallen you. In my name and on behalf of the Syrian people, I express our most sincere wishes for your good health and well-being. I pray God, hallowed and exalted be His name, to grant you a speedy recovery and the strength to resume leadership of the glorious Islamic Revolution of Iran.

AL-BA'TH: MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD MUST BE WIPED OUT

JN250914 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0830 GMT 25 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Damascus, 25 January--The newspaper AL-BA'TH says today that the Muslim Brothers' barbaric crimes have now assumed proportions that menace the supreme interests of the Arab homeland and of the entire Arab nation. Therefore, the paper adds, it has become a pan-Arab and national duty to uproot and wipe out these criminals.

The paper says: He who keeps a record of this gang's crimes in the various Arab areas would clearly note that these crimes and acts of sabotage are intended to achieve a number of basic goals, the first of which is to weaken and splinter the Arab power, in the service of the imperialist and Zionist interests in the area.

AL-BA'TH points out that this gang's crimes are no longer confined to a specific group or class; rather, these crimes have become a phenomenon threatening the Arab homeland and the entire Arab nation. It says that this gang has mounted its criminal and aggressive acts, in coordination with the Camp David partners, in an effort to disintegrate the Arab people, in order to facilitate the peddling of the Camp David partners' designs and to impose their hegemony on the area.

In conclusion, AL-BA'TH says: be that as it may, Syria, which has rejected the plotters' designs and the Camp David trends, is determined to confront these designs, to thwart the new plot, to liquidate its tools and to score a definite victory.

JORDANIAN PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTURE REPORTED

JN241924 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1743 GMT 24 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Jordanian Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf and his accompanying delegation left Damascus for Amman at 1730 today.

He was seen off at the airport by Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kism, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Syria's ambassador to Jordan 'Abd al-Karim Sabbagh.

DEFENSE MINISTER: WE ARE ARABS BEFORE WE ARE MUSLIMS

LD251045 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 21-27 Jan 80 p 25 LD

[Interview granted by Syrian Defense Minister Maj Gen Mustafa Talas to Badran Dassuqi in Damascus--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] How do you view sectarianism in Lebanon and in the area?

[Answer] We are with the Islamic tide in the area if it serves the Arab liberation movement and the Palestinian cause, as is the case now in Iran where a progressive Islamic Revolution is in progress. We are against it if it is to the contrary. We believe that Arab nationalism is the strong basis that should link individuals in the East and West of the Arab nation. This is because we are Arabs first before being Muslims and Christians. Even in the sphere of religion there are no two religions closer to each other than Christianity and Islam. In the Holy Koran there are sayings about Christ that are not found in the Old and New Testament. Why, therefore, should we differ? There is no doubt that disunity is the work of the foreigner regardless of his identity. Therefore, we must seek out what unites us. There is no better tie than Arab nationalism to unite the Arab nation in these critical conditions. For example, we in Syria and Lebanon fought side by side against the Turks during the great Arab revolution although, as we know, they are Muslims. We also fought together against the French who, as we know, are Christians. In my view the tie of nationalism is the strongest and the most important. I believe that Lebanon can rid itself of all its problems only through an Arab unity that melts everybody in the crucible of Arab nationalism.

[Question] What are your expectations for Syria, the region and the whole world in the coming years?

[Answer] At the beginning of the eighties we expect a fierce attack by U.S. imperialism and Zionism, the Camp David alliance. But we will be able to repel this onslaught because we are swimming with the tide of history while the United States swims against it. This area is Arab. Neither America, nor Anwar as-Sadat or Begin can Judaize it. Jerusalem is Arab, has been so and so it was when 'Umar bin al-Khattab and Salah ad-Din al-Ayyubi entered it. We will enter Jerusalem as conquerors and liberators; we will not pray under the bayonets of the invaders, as Anwar as-Sadat has done, but over their graves. I wish from the depth of my heart for a just peace to prevail in the area and in the world, but a peace based on respect for our national rights and the liberation of our lands from the Zionist occupiers and not on what the United States wants for us--that is, for the Arabs to be second-class citizens on their own land and in their own country.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI MEETS WITH GRENADIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD251607 Tripoli JANA in English 1425 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Tripoli, January 25, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the grand Al-Fatah revolution, met last evening with the Grenadian prime minister, Maurice Bishop. During the meeting, they discussed the people's direct democracy currently applied in the Jamahiriyah and the historical, political, economic and social changes brought about under the grand Al-Fatah revolution.

KUWAITI PAPER: LIBYAN ENVOY TO PAKISTAN RESIGNS

LD291120 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Press reports here today say that the Libyan ambassador to Pakistan has resigned his post in protest against some of his government's political views on the Afghan issue. AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM says that Ambassador Bashir Megheirbi has submitted his resignation because Libya has not attended [as received] the Islamic Ministerial Conference being held in Pakistan, and that he has decided to give up politics and settle in Abu Dhabi, where he was his country's ambassador prior to his appointment in Islamabad.

Libya is attending [as received] the conference with a delegation which is not headed by its foreign secretary--in contrast to the majority of the other participating states.

AS-SIYASAH, in a dispatch it has received from Islamabad, says that Megheirbi has left his post and gone either to the UAE or West Germany. However, the paper has not mentioned the reason for his resignation.

MOROCCO

PRIME MINISTER BOUABID RETURNS FROM GABON

LD280034 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prime Minister Maata Bouabid returned this evening to Morocco at the end of his visit to Gabon and the Central African Republic. On his arrival the prime minister and minister of justice made a statement to newsmen. He said:

[Begin Bouabid recording] I went to Gabon and the Central African Republic at the head of an important delegation at the invitation of their prime ministers. Our mission took place within the framework of strengthening and consolidating relations between Gabon and the Central African Republic.

We were given a great welcome in Libreville and Bangui by Presidents Omar Bongo and David Dacko. During the 3-day visit the Moroccan delegation worked with the officials of both countries. Personally I was received more than once by President Omar Bongo. Our meetings took place in an atmosphere of fraternity and friendship. They dealt with bilateral relations as well as the critical situation in northwest Africa. We also dealt with the international situation.

The positive results we obtained were due to the instructions of His Majesty King Hassan II and the feelings of respect and appreciation which the peoples, governments and presidents of Gabon and the Central African Republic have toward Morocco. We signed a number of agreements. The Moroccan-Gabonese and the Moroccan-Central African committees will meet in the spring. [end recording]

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED DURING BOUABID VISIT TO CAR

For Paris AFP account of Prime Minister Bouabid's visit to the Central African Republic, see the Central Africa section of the 28 January Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

SUDAN

VICE PRESIDENT SAYS FOREIGN BASES WILL NOT BE PERMITTED

JN271515 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 27 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 27 January--Ar-Rashid at-Tahir, Sudanese vice president, minister of foreign affairs and assistant to the president for coordination, has told the Sudanese News Agency that military attaches of diplomatic missions are allowed to visit any part of Sudan at any time, as long as the competent authorities have knowledge of and have authorized the visit.

The vice president referred to what some news agencies have reported about a visit by U.S. and Egyptian military attaches to the city of Fashir. He said that what those agencies reported was not accurate.

A new U.S. military attache arrived in Khartoum and asked to visit Fashir with his wife. He was permitted and was accompanied by a Sudanese military intelligence officer. The U.S. military attache was received by the governor of North Darfur. After a short visit, the military attache returned to Khartoum.

The vice president added that the Egyptian military attache did not ask for permission to visit Fashir, nor did he accompany the U.S. military attache during his visit to the city, as some news agencies reported.

Ar-Rashid at-Tahir said that Sudan has time and again stressed that it will not permit the establishment of any bases on its land. Sudan has been committed and faithful to this, he added.

He concluded his statement to the Sudanese News Agency by saying that Sudan will not be a place for nor a party to conspiracies against any Arab or African states. What was reported about the visit by the Sudanese media was proof enough to refute any accusations and insinuations about conspiracies.

VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVES VISITING ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION

JN291031 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 29 Jan 80 JN

[Test] Khartoum, 29 January--First Vice President Gen 'Abd al-Majid Khalil this morning received the leader and members of the Ethiopian delegation participating in the Third National Congress of the Sudanese Socialist Union. The two sides discussed the relations between the two countries and ways to develop them in the service of the two fraternal countries. The head of the Ethiopian delegation conveyed the greetings of leader Mengistu Haile Mariam and an invitation to visit Ethiopia.

NUMAYRI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT

JN282002 Khartoum SUNA in English 1750 GMT 28 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 28 (SUNA)--President of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU] Ja'far Numayri received today a message from President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, the content of which was not disclosed.

The message was communicated by F. Bulawayo, Zambia chief delegate to the Third National Congress of the SSU.

TUNISIA

'INTERNATIONAL LEGALITY' OF AFGHANISTAN OCCUPATION VIEWED

LD280819 Tunis L'ACTION in French 15 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Fethi Houidi article: "In Support of International Legality"]

[Text] As the military intervention in Afghanistan by the Soviet Union extends its hold over that country's territory, censure by international opinion is continually intensifying. In fact, generally it is fully realized that apart from creating an unfortunate precedent--which, in any case, is not the first of its kind--the Afghan affair has greatly complicated an already very confused international situation.

Irrespective of its motivation and any plea to which it may have been a response, this fait accompli has dangerously jeopardized an already very precarious world balance and revived the fear of cold war, which for many years dominated the minds of strategists and peoples in both East and West. It is certainly the hardest blow that could have been struck against detente.

If peace-loving peoples feel increasingly worried it is mainly because the Soviet invasion has violated the fundamental principles which govern international life and because it constitutes a dire threat to security and peace in the world. It is difficult to accept the arguments advanced by the Kremlin to justify an intervention which is in the process of becoming a real occupation.

In fact, President Bourguiba has just recalled with his usual frankness that even though we are committed to a consolidation of our relations with the Soviet Union, we can only condemn this violation of the UN Charter and the blow dealt to the integrity of a sovereign state.

Tunisia, which is aware of the value of independence and freedom because it paid a high price for them, believes that respect for international legality--an essential basis for relations among nations and the ethics by which they are governed--constitutes, especially for smaller countries, the best guarantee of sovereignty and invulnerability.

Therefore, Tunisia remains firmly committed to the preeminence of these principles. And it is in this spirit that it is raising its voice in the hope that the crisis will lose some of its intensity, that the peoples' inalienable rights will be recognized and that reason and widsom will finally prevail.

PLO'S ABU MAYZAR ARRIVES FOR CONSULTATIONS

LD261254 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Tunis this morning on a visit within the context of a tour of certain Maghreb countries. He said that he intends to hold talks with Tunisian officials to keep them informed of developments, and to consult with them on current Arab issues. He also will hold consultations on matters the Arab nation at this stage and the means of facing them on the basis of the Tunis summit resolutions and work to consolidate efforts in order to confront imperialist and Zionist intrigues, foremost the Camp David agreement.

Received by Premier

LD261822 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Premier Hedi Nouira received Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee, in his office today. Mayzar said that he and the premier discussed a number of national issues facing the Arab nation at this critical moment and also reviewed the Arab and the international situation. He added that resolutions of the conference of the foreign ministers of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front were discussed, as were the latest developments in the Palestine problem.

The meeting was attended by party director Mohamed Sayah, Abu al-Adib, member of the PLO Executive Committee [title as heard], and Hasan Bal'awi, the PLO representative in Tunis.

Ends Visit

LD272227 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Struggler Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee, left Tunis this evening. In a statement he made at the airport, Abu Mayzar said that the talks he had with Premier Hedi Nouira were beneficial and fruitful, and that they dealt with the Arab and international situation and the latest development of the Palestinian question, as well as the circumstances facing the Palestinians and Arabs. He added that the talks also dealt with the current moves in the Arab and Islamic worlds.

Abu Mayzar noted that these moves are intended to deepen cohesion and to strengthen the Arab's ability to confront the dangers presented by Camp David and the plans of those who are involved in the Camp David agreements. This is particularly important in these complex international circumstances which world imperialism is using to try to harm Islam and its values, to harm Muslims and their just issues, and thereby serve the interests of Zionism and its occupation of Palestine and Jerusalem.

Abu Mayzar said that he outlined to the Tunisian officials the PLO's views on these urgent questions. He reaffirmed that he has found deep understanding and firm support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the leadership of its organization.

Struggler Abu Mayzar, who was accompanied by struggler Abu al-Adib, was seen off by a representative of the Destourian Party and the PLO representative in Tunis, Hakam Bal'awi.

JANA REPORTS TUNISIAN MILITARY INSTALLATIONS ATTACKED IN QAFSAH

LD281622 Tripoli JANA in English 1449 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tunis, January 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--It's reported from Tunis last night that armed forces have attacked, late Saturday night, the military installations in the southern western Tunisian town of Qafsah.

The forces had started off from the Beer Om Ali border area, reports indicated. On their way to Qafsah they divided into three Fedayeen groups, the first attacking army barracks, the second a national guard post, and the third a police station. The three offensives launched simultaneously, provoked battles between the attackers and the Tunisian forces present at the sites.

Fighting is still going on between the two sides, it was reported. Recent news from Tunis indicated that the attacking forces were equipped with ultra-modern weapons. They inflicted on the Tunisian security forces, a large number of casualties.

The Tunisian authorities are still following the situation closely, Radio Tunisia said. Meanwhile Algerian Radio denied any Algerian knowledge of the incidents. It referred to eye-witnesses arriving from Tunisia lately that they noticed a stricter security imposed along the frontiers by the Tunisian authorities.

Situation Normalizing

LD282202 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2130 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] TAP has reported that calm prevails in Qafsah, where life is gradually returning to normal. The security forces are in control of the situation. In some areas they are carrying out final surveillance operations.

We have learned from a reliable source that most of the attackers who have been captured have been identified--they are Tunisians who are well-known and residing abroad [words indistinct] by the police.

They are currently being interrogated as part of the inquiry initiated by the government to throw light on this issue.

It has also been learned that the attackers seized unarmed new conscripts from the Qafsah barracks and brutally assassinated them.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR ANNOUNCES SAHARAN ATTACK ON TOWN OF AKKA

LD271220 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Saharan Information Ministry has announced that last Friday, the Saharan popular army launched a bold attack against the town of Akka, inside Moroccan territory, some 180 km south of Agadir.

The Saharan Information Ministry's statement affirmed that the Saharan popular army units occupied the town after bitter fighting with the aggressor forces lasting several hours. The Moroccan Royalist Forces suffered heavy losses in life and equipment. The statement added that details of the fighting which took place to the north of Wad Draa, in southern Morocco, will be released at some later date.

BATTLE REPORT ISSUED, U.S. AID TO MOROCCO CONDEMNED

LD280100 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2300 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Saharan attack on Akka near Agadir in Morocco lasted a whole morning, states a Saharan Defense Ministry communique. This operation, which began late in the morning 2 days ago, adds up, for the Moroccans, to 132 soldiers killed or taken prisoner, and a large number of arms destroyed. The same Saharan communique gives further details of operations carried out in the Western Sahara in the last 10 days, in Guelta Zemmur, Boujdor and Smara in particular.

In another connection the POLISARIO Front secretary general believes that the American Government's decision to deliver new sophisticated arms to Morocco is an ill-considered action that will entail serious consequences. Mr Abdul Aziz added that this is a challenge to Africa whose support for the POLISARIO Front is unanimous. It is also a challenge to the ad hoc committee on the Western Sahara whose historic recommendations call on all countries in the international community to abstain from undertaking any action likely to hinder the search for a just and definitive solution to the problem posed by the decolonization of the Western Sahara.

The POLISARIO Front secretary general, who launched an appeal to the ad hoc committee and to the international community, continued: Second, it is a clear violation of the latest resolution of the UN General Assembly as well as that of the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries which unequivocally reaffirmed the right of our people to independence, saluted their national liberation struggle and devoted [words indistinct] the representation of the Saharan people by the POLISARIO Front. It calls on Morocco to end its aggressive adventure in the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and to withdraw its occupation troops from there.

Third, the POLISARIO Front secretary general went on, it represents an affront to the regional peace efforts, in which the dynamics of peace made concrete by the Mauritanian-Saharan agreement of 5 August 1979 constitute a first stage. Contrary to the alleged pretexts advanced by the American Government, Mr Abdul Aziz continued, that country continues to sell arms to Morocco to fortify the Rabat regime in its bellicose and intransigent attitude and to encourage it to pursue its aggressive adventure against the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic.

SYRIAN TROOP MOVEMENTS IN S. LEBANON EXAMINED

Cabinet Briefed on Moves

TA271803 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 27 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Today the Cabinet heard a detailed report on the movements of the Syrian Army in Lebanon. Our correspondent says that the Cabinet continues to keep a close watch on these movements. Authoritative sources stressed that there is no cause for concern.

Begin Comments on Policy

TA281138 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 28 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Today, the prime minister said that Israel has never intended to attack Syria and has never indulged in the thought of opening hostilities against it. Nevertheless, we must be cautious and be prepared in light of the concentrations of additional Syrian forces in Lebanon. Mr Begin was speaking this morning to members of a Canadian national defense college delegation who came to see him in his office. The prime minister added that Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko has, in the last few days, used the notorious Soviet method again when he claimed that the Soviet Union would, so to speak, defend Syria against Israeli belligerency, which never existed.

No Confrontation Expected

TA280048 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Jan 80 p 1 TA

[Text] Governmental sources who received updated assessments of the situation in southern Lebanon in the wake of Syrian movements believe that no conflagration is to be expected in this region in the near future.

The sources feel that the scale, quality and direction of the movement of Syrian forces does not arouse concern in Israel. It is true that recently there have been several moves whose nature and objective are not entirely clear, but the evaluation being formed is that they do not presage a confrontation in the near future. However, it has been reported that a scrupulous surveillance must be kept over developments in Lebanon.

MA'ARIV Views Deployments

TA281135 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 28 Jan 80 p 17 TA

[By military correspondent Ya'aqov Erez]

[Excerpts] Following the Syrians' new deployment in Lebanon, there are many people who view what is happening on the northern border with very real fears. Lebanese sources have announced that the IDF will reinforce its forces in the north of the country.

At one time it seemed that any change in the Syrian deployment in Lebanon, and not just an actual territorial change in the direction of southern Lebanon, would be a blow at the Red Line set by Israel. What is meant here is a Syrian concentration intended to sharpen its teeth against Israel and not necessarily just to prepare a force for military activity within Lebanon itself. This is the threatening significance of the new Syrian deployment in Lebanon.

What are the changes?

The Syrians are concentrating their brigades, removing patrol forces and establishing small control bases and military dispositions based on concentrated forces of armor, infantry and artillery. According to reports from Lebanon, the main Syrian concentration is in the southeast region of the country not far from the Syrian border. There are short, straight roads there from Syria and the distance to the Israeli border is only a few dozen kilometers.

No vacuum has been left in the areas abandoned by the Syrians, particularly in the coastal zone. When Syrian troops left, units of the Palestinian Liberation Army entered. The whole strip from Az-Zahrani in the south to Beirut's airport is now held by Palestinian units. This fact has changed the reality and is causing great concern among the Beirut authorities who are now, for example, refraining from sending their two army battalions southward. The UNIFIL commander, who is linked with Beirut and partial toward the followers of the terrorists and the other Palestinian units in everything connected with traffic along the Lebanese coastal roads, is also concerned.

The Syrians have not been content with new dispositions and concentrations of force, but have also sent a stream of reinforcements into Lebanon. According to reports from Beirut, at of the end of last week more than 45 tanks and dozens of trucks carrying troops have arrived there. Up to now, a force of more than 30,000 Syrian troops, representing more than a division, has been stationed there. The Syrian force in Lebanon is split up and does not have serious air defenses. Up to now, there have been no reports of antiaircraft missiles being brought from Syria into Lebanon. Because of this, and in spite of the consolidation of the new deployment, the Syrian units are still exposed to aircraft of the Israeli Air Force.

The questions to be asked are: Why are the Syrians changing their deployment: What are they planning?

Various reasons for the Syrian moves are being put forward in Israel:

--The internal pressures on the Syrian administration are continuing. The clashes in the streets of Syria are becoming worse; only a few days ago two senior Soviet advisers were murderered. There have also been attempts to assassinate senior Syrian officers. These incidents may move the Syrian administration to take action against Israel as a way out of the domestic complications.

--There are those who claim that the Syrian reorganization is connected with a Soviet initiative aimed at creating an additional focus of tension in the world. This week Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko is coming to Damascus for a 3-day visit, and there are those who tie these two facts together.

--It may be that the Syrians fear an Israeli military initiative after the normalization with Egypt has begun and IDF no longer regards the southern border as one likely to flare up.

--The possibility cannot be dismissed that the Syrians want to expand terrorist activity in southern Lebanon. By the way, there are signs that the terrorists are taking over positions not only in the coastal region, which has been abandoned by the Syrian Army, but also in other regions close to UNIFIL areas and even inside the territory of the United Nations itself. The Syrian reorganization may be bound up with an intention to provide military backing to terrorist activity and to prevent a massive reaction by the IDF which, in such an event, might act in the southern areas.

Lebanese Military Alert Reported

TA290522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 29 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The Lebanese defense services have said that all the forces in southern Lebanon have been put on alert in light of the increased military activity in the area. It has also been stated that in Tyre, yesterday, the heads of the Lebanese Army discussed the possibility of the army taking up positions along the coast after the members of the international encircling force [ko'ah hakitur habenle'umi] have left the area.

EGYPTIANS SUBMIT MODEL FOR AUTONOMY 28 JAN

TA290530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 29 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Egypt proposes that the autonomy institutions be located in East Jersualem and that the IDF only move in the territories with the permission of these bodies. A legislative, executive and judicial branch will be established within the framework of the self-administration, and it will be responsible for internal security in the territories and will also have exclusive supervision over the police force.

Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, reports that these are the main points of the Egyptian model for the autonomy which was submitted last night during the talks in Tel Aviv. The preamble to this model states that the military government will be abolished and all its powers will be transferred to Palestinian rule.

The head of the Egyptian delegation made it clear that his country would be prepared to negotiate both the Israeli and the Egyptian model, weighing one against the other. The head of the Israeli delegation reported that the delegation will respond to Egypt's proposal in detail this morning and will point out its deviation from the Camp David accords. The two parties emphasize that, despite the big gap, the negotiations will continue until there is a positive conclusion.

AS-SADAT TO BEGIN: NORMALIZATION WILL BE HONORED

TA251132 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 25 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat personally reaffirmed to the Israeli prime minister that Egypt will implement the normalization of relations with Israel as planned and agreed upon. As-Sadat stated this in a telephone conversation with Begin, which lasted for about a quarter of an hour. The talk was chiefly devoted to the realization of the arrangements on relations.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that the talk was initiated by President as-Sadat and it is assumed that this was done as the first stage of the IDF withdrawal from Sinai is being concluded and full relations between the two countries are starting.

WEIZMAN APPOINTED TO SUPERVISE NORMALIZATION

TA271024 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 Jan 80 p 1 TA

[By HA'ARETZ military correspondent]

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman will be responsible on the ministerial level for coordinating the Israeli-Egyptian acts of normalization. This was summed up between the defense minister and Prime Minister Begin after Weizman's return from Egypt.

It was reported from Cairo that the Egyptian defense minister, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, will be in charge of normalization on Egypt's behalf.

The defense minister reported to the prime minister that President as-Sadat decided to entrust General 'Ali with the responsibility for the implementation [of the normalization] in coordination with the Egyptian Foreign Ministry which had been exclusively responsible for implementing normalization.

The prime minister (who serves also as acting foreign minister) has decided to entrust Minister Weizman with the corresponding task on Israel's behalf. As in the past, however, the day-to-day implementation will be imposed on Mr Yosef Ciechanover, the Foreign Ministry's director general, and on the defense minister's adviser for national security, Maj Gen Avraham Tamir.

AUTONOMY MODEL TO BE RESUBMITTED TO EGYPT

TA281007 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 28 Jan 80 TA

[Text] This morning, the Ministerial Committee on Autonomy Affairs met in Jerusalem. The committee decided once again to direct the working team in the talks, which will open this afternoon in Tel Aviv, to present the Israeli model on the structure and powers of the self-administration.

DEMAND FOR MULTINATIONAL FORCE WITHDRAWN

TA281109 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Jan 80 p 2 TA

[By political correspondent 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] Israel has given up its desire to have a declaration included in the text of the Sinai supervision agreement stating that, if a multinational force is not established, it will not complete its withdrawal from the peninsula.

The decision to include this statement in the supervision agreement was made by the Cabinet several months ago and it was discussed between Israel and the United States. The text of the agreement was recently completed and the above statement does not appear in it. The agreement discusses the details of the arrangements to supervise the military deployments of Israel and Egypt in Sinai (detailed in HA'ARETZ last Friday in a report by the military correspondent).

It was learned that Egypt is now refusing to sign this agreement, arguing that its text had only been discussed between Israel and the United States, and it was now Egypt's turn to study it and take a position on it. As a result of the Egyptian position, the withdrawal to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line was completed without a signed agreement on the supervisory arrangements. However, it appears that supervision will in fact be carried out by the United States in accordance with what is stated in the arrangement, despite the fact that it has not yet been signed.

Parallel with the official agreement, a second document has been formulated between the United States and Israel which is intended to express Israel's position vis-a-vis the possibility that a multinational force would not be established before the completion of the withdrawal from Sinai (against Israel's will, no such force was established before the withdrawal to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line). The text of the Israeli-U.S. document reached the HA'ARETZ correspondent last night. It says: Israel repeats its original position that a force of UN observers will not be able to accept the task of supervising the implementation of the peace treaty. [paragraph continues]

It should be emphasized that the Security Council has never confirmed the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. The United States understands and takes into account Israel's position and principles regarding the UN observer force in accordance with what is stated above. The U.S. opinion is that a UN observer force involvement in zones "A" and "B" would be helpful and would not be inconsistent with U.S. responsibility in the supervisory sphere. The United States takes note of the Israeli position in regard to the steps it will see fit to take if there is any delay in establishing a permanent UN force or an agreed multinational force. The United States expects Egypt and Israel to fulfil their commitments in accordance with the peace treaty, and they can expect the United States to insist on the implementation of the President's letter of 26 March 1979 (dealing with the U.S. willingness to act toward the establishment of a force to supervise the military agreement in Sinai).

The HA'ARETZ correspondent notes that from the Israeli-U.S. document it emerges that not only has Israel not included the statement about the conditional nonevacuation of Sinai in the supervision agreement, but this position is also not stated specifically in the Israeli-U.S. document. [Sentence as published] The above mentioned formulation, saying that the United States takes note of the Israeli position "regarding the steps it will see fit to take" if no multinational supervisory force is established, was determined as a result of the debate between Washington and Jerusalem. At one time the government firmly insisted on the inclusion of a specific statement in the agreement itself.

Although the agreement achieved between Jerusalem and Washington concerning the format of the supervision, which has not yet been confirmed by Egypt, stipulates a certain task for the UN observers. According to one report, the day before yesterday the observer force began to evacuate Sinai and it is not clear who will man the vacated positions. The HA'ARETZ correspondent recalls that at one time Israel claimed that no task whatsoever should be given to the UN observers, and it was the United States that requested that the observer force take part in tasks of supervision over the military arrangement.

It has also been learned that Egypt has not permitted Meqorot [Israeli water company] employees to visit the company's installations in At-Tur and Al-'Arish. According to what was agreed upon by the two countries, these technicians were to be allowed to visit the installations in order to supervise the flow of water to Ofira and Ne'ot Sinai. But Egypt has made it clear that its technicians will do this job.

MINISTERS' VIEWS REPORTED ON AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS

TA251136 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 25 Jan 80 p 4 (supplement) TA

[By Arye Tzimuqi]

[Text] What has brought the Egyptians to their new inflexible position? In the opinion of Dr Burg, the Egyptians want "to prepare the ground" for Ambassador Sol Linowitz' visit to the region next week. What the Egyptians want to create is a "psychological linkage" between the autonomy talks and the process of normalization. Burg says that the Egyptians have despaired of bridging the gap between Egypt and Israel, especially on the Palestinian issue--the issue of the source of authority and determining the final goal of the autonomy which, in their opinion, should lead to self-determination for the Palestinians. [paragraph continues]

The Egyptians are throwing in their lot with the Americans and their behavior is aimed at "inviting" U.S. pressure on Israel while demonstrating to the Arab world their tough line in the talks, not by coincidence, on the eve of the opening of the Egyptian Embassy in Israel.

Dr Burg and some other ministers have expressed the opinion that Egypt has strong fears about the possible reaction of various Arab countries with the opening of the embassies--which is a symbolic step of great significance. Hayim Kubersky added that he had heard from one Egyptian official about "new thoughts" among many Egyptians on the whole peace process. It is being said in the Israeli Government that the Egyptians are supported by the Americans who are applying pressure to advance the autonomy and Palestinian issues. The latter issue has been defined by them as the "key" to the settlement in the Middle East.

According to reports from the prime minister and the director of the Foreign Ministry, the ministers were given to understand that it is because of recent developments in the region, especially in Iran and Afghanistan, that the parties--that is, Israel--have to work toward a solution to the Palestinian problem. The implication is that Israel has to make concessions to Egypt because Egypt is in a "special situation." In briefings to the press and to public figures, senior U.S. administration officials have even accused Israel of taking a hard line and not being considerate to As-Sadat, the ally of the West in stopping Soviet and Muslim extremist infiltration.

Professor Yiga'el Yadin expressed the view that the period of January to March would be "sensitive" for the Egyptians, especially with regard to the normalization. On the other hand, Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir, who has returned from a visit to the United States, maintains that pressure from the United States is not to be expected soon and his impressions were that the administration strongly opposes the establishment of a Palestinian state and views the autonomy as an efficient restraint against the establishment of such a state. Tamir is much more optimistic than the report from the Israeli Embassy in Washington and he is inclined toward ignoring the profuse information activity of the U.S. Embassy in Israel. At the same time, Israel's Ambassador to the United States Efrayim 'Evron is inclined toward downplaying statements that he has been hearing mainly from administration officials to the effect that they have not changed the views they have held for years and do not understand Israel's complaints.

EGYPT HOPES FOR EARLY ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL

TA271050 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 Jan 80 pp 1,2 TA

[By 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] Egypt is expecting Israeli readiness to advance the second stage of the Sinai withdrawal--the withdrawal to the international border--before June 1982. This emerges from Weizman's talks in Cairo and from Egyptian remarks made in public.

According to annex I of the peace treaty, the second stage of the withdrawal should end "not later than 3 years" from the date of peace treaty's ratification, namely, in June 1982. Senior Israeli personalities have known for several months now of Egypt's desire to advance the implementation of the second stage. Although this subject was not at the center of Weizman's talks in Egypt last week, this Egyptian expectation was nonetheless expressed to him too.

In return for Israeli readiness to advance the second stage of withdrawal, Egypt offers to deepen and tighten the normalization of relations between the two countries.

The Egyptians wish to advance the withdrawal to the international border motivated a number of government sources yesterday to say that it would not be long before the government had to give its attention to this Egyptian appeal and discuss it.

Other government sources said it is militarily possible to withdraw to the international border since Israel has agreed to evacuate its forces from the entire Sinai area anyway. The difficulty lies in the practical sphere: the need to prepare an infrastructure for the IDF's deployment beyond the international border, to complete the erection of the new Negev airfields and to cope with the need to evacuate the Israeli settlements earlier than scheduled.

Authoritative sources emphasized yesterday that the work involved in building the new airfields and preparing the infrastructure for the IDF's Negev deployment are continuing, in the meantime, according to the original timetable.

Defense Minister Weizman will report to the Cabinet today about the talks he conducted with President as-Sadat and Defense Minister 'Ali in Egypt last week. The Cabinet will also discuss President Carter's appeal regarding boycotting the Olympic Games in Moscow.

NATIONAL GUIDANCE COUNCIL FORBIDS MEETINGS WITH LINOWITZ

TA260909 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 26 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The National Guidance Council in the territories has forbidden the mayors of Judaea and Samaria from meeting with the ambassador to the autonomy talks, Sol Linowitz. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari says that the mayors are also boycotting the consul general in East Jerusalem.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NORMALIZATION EXAMINED

Al-'Arish Border Post Opening Delayed

TA261747 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1640 GMT 26 Jan 80 TA

[Excerpts] Ne'ot Sinai, 26 Jan--The crossing points at the Ne'ot Sinai road and Al-'Arish did not open today as agreed in the Camp David accords. Security men in charge of the Israeli side of the crossing points announced that they would be opened tomorrow morning.

The ITIM correspondent points out that there was little movement of vehicles near the crossing points except for UN cars crossing from one side to the other.

The ITIM correspondent in that area, David Apel, who toured the site, heard from senior Israeli officers that the opening of the crossing point had been delayed due to the sabbath and that there had been no other reason as far as the Israeli side was concerned.

Ne'ot Sinai Border Post Opens

TA270917 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 27 Jan 80 TA

[Text] At this moment the first Israelis are going over to Sinai at the border point at Ne'ot Sinai. There are about 100 people, most of them tourists, including an organized group with a private touring company. For the time being people are not coming from Egypt to Israel. However, the tour company has said that 50 Egyptian tourists intend to come. Thirty residents of the Gaza Strip also came to the border point intending to travel to Egypt. However, they were told that local residents from the Gaza Strip can only pass through the border on Mondays and Wednesdays. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the first Israeli citizen to travel to Egypt is a former resident of Yamit who only holds an Israeli passport.

Bus Line Opened

TA281220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 28 Jan 80 TA

[Text] About 200 residents of Al-'Arish crossed the new border point at Ne'ot Sinai, coming from Egypt into the Gaza Strip. A permanent bus line began operating this morning for the first time, operating from the border crossing point to Gaza.

Negotiations on Air Links

TA270732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 27 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The prime minister says that it will be necessary to continue negotiations on the issue of flights between Israel and Egypt. In his talks with As-Sadat in Aswan the issue was concluded, but it appears that it will be necessary to conduct further negotiations. Menahem Begin said that according to the agreement in Aswan, El Al will operate the line to Egypt while Egypt will use a special company for its flights to Israel. The prime minister feels, however, that there is no difference between this company and Egypt's official airline company.

Postal, Communications Links Open

TA270551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 27 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Telephone and regular postal ties with Egypt were established this morning. The first bag of mail will leave today. However, since the air route has not yet opened the letters will be flown to Athens by an El Al plane and from there, aboard another plane, to Egypt.

The telephone link with Egypt will be by submarine cable through Italy. The telegram service will also begin and instructions on this matter were issued yesterday by Egypt.

Economic Agreements Signed

TA290824 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Jan 80 p 1 TA

[Text] Following an agreement signed by an Israeli company, the peace trading office, and an Egyptian engineering and trading company, (Riyad), the first economic agreements with Egypt have been completed over the past few days. The deals signed are as follows:

--An agreement to service ships anchored in Egyptian ports in respect to the supplying of tools and equipment for extinguishing fires and to the supervision of fire-fighting installations. These services will be provided by the Israeli fire-fighting company and the (Riyad) company. Each of these companies represents in its own country the German Bavaria Company, which manufactures equipment for fire fighting and safety installations.

--The export to Egypt of lighting accessories worth about $50,000.

JORDAN AGREES WITH SOVIET UNION ON NEED FOR MIDEAST CONFERENCE

TA261013 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 26 Jan 80 TA

[Text] A communist source in the West Bank has told our correspondent, Pinhas 'Inbari, that Jordan and the Soviet Union are in agreement about the need to convene a new international conference under the auspices of the United Nations instead of the Geneva conference. The communist source explained that the two countries want to prevent the legitimization of the Camp David agreement and since the political process between Israel and Egypt began in the framework of the Geneva Conference it should not be reconvened.

A delegation of the Jordanian Communist Party recently visited Moscow and it can be assumed they discussed this issue with the Kremlin.

AFGHANISTAN

KABUL DAILY ANNOUNCES FOOD PRICES, CONTROLS

BK290533 Hong Kong AFP in English 0523 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Kabul, 29 Jan (AFP)--Afghanistan's new rulers have publicly admitted for the first time that the country, and particularly the capital, is facing a food shortage. The state-run Kabul NEW TIMES today reported that special wheat and meat distribution centers are to be set up soon and that an attempt is being made to control prices.

There have been reports recently of mutton, the most popular meat here, selling at 100 afs (1.10 dollars) a kilo compared with 70 afs less than a month ago. (A white collar worker here earns 1,400 afs--15 dollars--a month.) A combination of the current political situation, harsh winter conditions, and problems caused by land reforms introduced by the previous Nur Mohammad Taraki regime are to blame, according to observers here.

The Kabul NEW TIMES said wheat was to be made available at 70 afs (80 US cents) for seven kilos and the "shortage of meat will be overcome." But it did not specify how.

Tea was also to be made available at 150 afs (1.60 dollars) a kilo and edible oil at 47 afs (50 cents) a kilo. Firewood, which has been almost unobtainable in the capital recently, is to be put on sale at 12 centers in the city at 18 afs (20 cents) for seven kilos.

The paper said the places where these items would be on sale would be announced to "compatriots," but it did not say when. It also promised decisons soon on the supply and price control of other essential goods.

KABUL CARRIES PART OF KARMAL'S 23 JAN PRESS CONFERENCE

LD272327 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

["Part Two" of interview with Babrak Karmal, prime minister of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolution Council, with foreign and domestic journalists at the hall of the Revolutionary Council in Kabul on 23 January]

[Text] [Question] The representative of Cuba: What is your purposes [as heard] about nonalinement? What (?plans) do you have for strengthening this movement?

[Answer] Afghanistan, throughout its history, has traditionally been a nonalined country. Afghanistan has not only respected all the principles of the nonalined movement, but this country is one of the (?founders) of nonalinement. Throughout history it has been the will of our people that Afghanistan be an independent nonalined country. Afghanistan has always accepted the principles of the nonalined movements.

Now that the Sawr Revolution has entered a new stage of [words indistinct] scientifically that Afghanistan was [word indistinct] against feudalism, Zionism, apartheid, racism and [word indistinct] national independence and future progress all over the world.

[Question] The representative of the organ of the Communist Party of Bulgaria: What do you [words indistinct] of Afghanistan?

[Answer] I want you to consider the fact that we do all our analysis on the lawful evolution of the party and the development of society on the basis of the scientific law of the development of societies, (?of all) scientific societies. According to this, we live our tradition, our analysis scientifically [as heard]. On the basis of the law of revolution and the will of the people of Afghanistan, on the basis of the progressive manner of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] on the basis of the aims of the PDPA, which have been scientifically analyzed, on the basis of the manifesto of the revolutionary DRA; on the basis of (?Amin's overthrow); and on the basis of the fact that Afghanistan is [words indistinct] of the world, we can therefore courageously predict scientifically that [word indistinct] the people of Asia, all of Afghanistan (?is to be) a progressive, national, democratic, independent, peaceful and proud nation.

The new Afghanistan will be a developed Afghanistan [words indistinct] in an Afghanistan where the people will have acquired a new life. In Afghanistan all our people, all our institutes, all our nationalities will have equal democratic rights. In Afghanistan nobody will be [word indistinct] because of their employment and there will be nobody who [words indistinct] and no oppressors. This new Afghanistan will (?have) the principles of justice and equality. [Passage indistinct] in an Afghanistan every individual in his home, in his country, will feel himself free, independent and secure, and be sure that his family, children and his own son will be secure--secure in terms of culture, material wellbeing and science and, will enjoy the feeling that the individual is for all and all is for the individual [passage indistinct].

NEW TIMES CRITICIZES WESTERN MOVES TO BOYCOTT OLYMPICS

BK290443 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 17 Jan 80 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Moscow 1980"]

[Text] Whether in Moscow, Talinn, Leningrad, Kiev or Minsk, work is in progress or nearing completion on the construction of the Olympic installations. The games are being organised at the cost of enormous funds and less than a year is left for the Olympic torch to reach Moscow.

When all eyes are set on Moscow and when thousands of spectators are preparing for a pleasant stay in the host city to witness the games, and millions others waiting to see on the silver screen, suddenly there comes up treacherous voice of imperialism and its flunkeys to boycott the games and flout and stifle the international etiquette.

The howling of reactionary circles and some Western states is nothing but a proof of their anarchist tendencies and a severe blow to human dignity and tradition. Olympics have a history of thousands of years and are a sign of peace and human nature.

In the wake of the fabricated and concocted "Afghan issue" the imperialist powers are trying to trample the desires of millions of people of the earth. After the legitimate Soviet aid was shipped to Afghanistan, the anti-revolutionary forces, having no excuse, began to drag sports into politics. The West European Parliament was the first to take the lead. It hastily voted a resolution urging Olympic games authorities to consider switching the 1980 Olympics from Moscow. The Canadian Government, not far behind its mentors and in fact going a step ahead, announced that Montreal will be an ideal replacement.

The "brains" of American anti-peace policy to which Cyrus Vance is a member also expressed its support for a boycott joining his clique in the United Kingdom and other states. However, they should bear in mind the simple admonition served by Lord Killanin, president of the Olympic committee, who has categorically said that "either Moscow or no Olympics of 1980". Lord Killanin knows what he is saying he has in mind the aspirations of millions of people who are eagerly waiting for the games and also hundreds of sportsmen who are longing to take a try at the crack sportsmen expected to assemble at Moscow's sports complex. Even America's Olympic committee President Robert Kane has called the move to boycott the games as "gaunche and inappropriate."

The Olympic games is not an ordinary sports meet. It takes its roots from the Greek culture of the classical age. Greece is the place where the Olympic idea was born and developed. Moreover Olympics were part of the religion of Greeks and were a complete historical reference system. Above all, the games were prominent for their international character. The games were in fact a truce and even those days they were held every 4 years when friends and foes imposed upon themselves a peace which could not help but favour a reconciliation among men. During the games all hostilities were suspended and the journey to the games site was considered a sacrilege. [as received]

Today in the modern age when the human society has evolved to the extent of leaving the moon behind, the imperialist circles are beating the drums of boycott of a peace meet. The boycott will no doubt be a loss to the United States herself. She will be deprived of cultivating talent and will lose sports battle on the long run. It may be pertinent to say here that every era of decadence has inevitably been marked by violence, obscurantism and prejudices against the body and the promotion of games, all which can only serve to sound the death knell of Olympic spirit.

Still we do not doubt that the Moscow Olympics will be held in a spirit of friendliness and at a high sports level and the people of all the five continents shall, through the use of radio and televison and as spectators, be able to see the competition of leading athletes of the world. It is time now to stop whipping the international tension.

NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL ON EXPULSION OF U.S. REPORTERS

BK290625 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 19 Jan 80 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "U.S. Newsmen Tramp Profession Ethic"--headline as published]

[Text] The dangerous threat to universal peace stems from U.S. imperialism which has embarked on the path of torpedoing detente, unprecedented arms build-up and sharp deterioration of East-West relations. U.S. imperialism is also directly interfering in the internal affairs of a Third World country--Afghanistan, through propaganda and sending armed bandits.

In spite of the fact that Afghanistan had so far given a direct access to U.S. journalists to Kabul to come for objective reporting, nevertheless these journalists, in their turn, failed to grasp the situation and follow the ethics of journalism. They grossly distorted the facts in reports from Afghanistan. Instead of efforts to improve the relations, thw U.S. journalists trampled the interests of the people of America and paid no respect to the struggle of the people of the heroic Afghanistan, which has entered a new phase of progress.

In the light of this fact the joint session of the PDPA CC Politburo and Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA instructed the Foreign Ministry to deport the American newsmen for their provocative dispatches. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also issued a statement in this regard.

The U.S. journalists seem to have vowed to do bias reporting. They are pioneers of the campaign launched in the West and the United States over the so-called "Afghan issue." This campaign is directed against the gains of the Sawr Revolution and its hidden purpose is to undermine Afghanistan's traditional relations with the Soviet Union and in the words of Afro-Asian magazine published from Paris the provocative propaganda and hullabaloo is meant to smear the facts and pave the ground for implementing the ill-designs of imperialism. The magazine says that the bourgeoisie press calls the antirevolutionaries as patriots. However the world knows that the antirevolutionary mercenaries are being armed, fed and patronised by the reactionary regimes of the Middle East and Asia, CIA and other notorious intelligence organisations of the West.

Besides the Afro-Asian magazine, the biased and distorted reports in the Western and U.S. press have come under fire and overwhelmingly deplored by a majority of countries and numerous organisations recently, both in East and West. The progressive countries, the Colombia Progressive Party, the Guinean Vanguard Party, the leaders of the Christian Peace Conference, the permanent secretariat of the Arab people are but a few named here.

This is not the first time the American journalists have paid the price for their concoctions and fabrications. Sometime ago Iran took an identical stand and deported the U.S. and Western journalists. Another example at hand which goes to prove the mischievous and smear reporting of the American journalists is a news item of the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL.

However a lie does not cease to be a lie, no matter how much support it gets. The synchronised timing is just to divert the attention of Iran from the threat posed by U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. journalists were sent to Afghanistan to spread invention and insinuations, and the reports of the New York TIMES, the Washington POST and the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are the best proof. The concocted reports strengthen the opinion that the reactionary circles cannot reconcile themselves to the failure of their designs to turn Afghanistan into an American military base in immediate proximity to the border with the Soviet Union.

In spite of the indecent behaviour of the American journalists the world press in general is giving objective information on the Afghanistan situation, and the hospitable Afghanistan will gladly welcome those coming to shed light objectively and truthfully on the life of the Afghan people and their struggle for a better life.

BANGLADESH

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH INDIA

BK250528 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 25 Jan 80 BK

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman has said both Bangladesh and India share firm belief that there must be peace and stability in the subcontinent and in the region as a whole for the interest of global peace.

In an interview with editor Rajender Sarin of PUBLIC OPINION TREND ANALYSIS and a news service during his visit to India, President Zia said that during his talks with the Indian prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, both agreed that the developments in the region were highly dangerous for peace and security.

Referring to Indo-Bangladesh relations, the president said there is no reason for the two countries, as friendly neighbors, that they should not be able to resolve their bilateral problems by narrowing down the differences. Identifying the land border, sharing of the Ganges waters, the maritime boundary and the balance of trade as the bilateral issues between Bangladesh and India, President Zia said during his talks with Mrs Gandhi they had agreed to go into all these issues and work for their early solution. President Zia said only by eliminating factors of controversy can we pay full attention to our economic development.

DACCA: BOUNDARY DEMARCATION UNDERWAY WITH BURMA

BK241556 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 24 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The boundary demarcation between Bangladesh and Burma along its 35 mile land border during the current (?free) season is going on. The surveyor general of Bangladesh is already at Cox's bazaar to supervise the joint survey operations. His Burmese counterpart has also reached the field area.

The joint operations for demarcation of land boundary between the two countries has been undertaken according to the agreement reached between Bangladesh and Burma in August last year.

GOVERNMENT 'THINKING' ABOUT CARTER INVITATION

OW241922 Hong Kong AFP in English 1917 GMT 24 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Dacca, 24 Jan (AFP)--A senior Bangladesh Government official told AFP here tonight that his government was "thinking" about United States President Jimmy Carter's proposal inviting four South Asian countries, including Bangladesh, to work with the U.S. to oppose any further Soviet move in the region. The other three countries being called upon are India, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

The official said Bengladesh would comment not on the matter until "we have read the whole text" of President Carter's proposal. Another official contacted earlier said that the government was waiting for the text of the proposal. Both of them declined to be identified.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON AFGHANISTAN, ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

BK251656 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 25 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The foreign minister, Prof Shamsul Haq, has said Bangladesh attaches highest importance to a speedy solution of the Afghan crisis. He was talking to newsmen at Dacca airport before his departure for Islamabad to attend the Islamic foreign ministers conference scheduled to begin tomorrow.

Professor Haq said Afghanistan being a Muslim and nonalined country of the region, Bangladesh attaches special importance in the resolution of the crisis and the easing of tension in the region.

The foreign minister expressed the hope that the Islamic foreign ministers conference will prove to be a significant step in promoting solidarity and unity among the Islamic countries in the true spirit of universal brotherhood. He said the crisis in Afghanistan is naturally viewed as a matter of grave concern by the Islamic as well as the countries of the region.

Professor Haq said Bangladesh's position on the Afghan situation has been clearly stated in the Security Council and the UN General Assemble.

INDIA

MONTE CARLO RADIO INTERVIEWS GANDHI ON OLYMPICS

LD281438 Monte Carlo Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Interview given by Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, to Radio Monte Carlo reporter Jacqueline Chabrillon--recorded; date not specified; questions and answers in French]

[Excerpt] Here is an exclusive interview granted to Radio Monte Carlo by Mrs Indira Gandhi:

[Question] President Carter announced yesterday a boycott of the Olympic games. What is your opinion on the issue?

[Answer] We stick to the rules of the (?union).

[Question] Does that mean that you will take part in the Olympic games?

[Answer] Probably, yes. We have not yet thought about it.

[Question] Do you think (?that an attitude of boycott could be very efficient) in the present circumstances?

[Answer] It is a symbolic act. I do not know [words indistinct] (?will achieve) by (?these sanctions), what difference it will make in this situation.

[Announcer] So India is to participate in the Olympic games. This is the important remark just made by Mrs Gandhi to the microphone of Jacqueline Chabrillon.

REDDY SPEECH REPORTED AT BANQUET HONORING GISCARD

BK281033 Delhi ISI DIPLOMATIC INFORMATION SERVICE in English 0851 GMT 28 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Speaking at a banquet by him in honour of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, President N. Sanjiva Reddy said in New Delhi on January 25: It gives me great pleasure to welcome you and Madame Giscard d'Estaing to India along with your delegation which, we are happy to note, includes your distinguished foreign minister and minister of trade. It is our privilege that you have chosen India as the first country in Asia for a state visit. We know you had visited India as finance minister in 1973 but this time you have given us the distinction of receiving you as the first president of France ever to visit India. We are confident that this visit will provide unique opportunity for the establishment of close bonds between the newly elected Government of India and your administration. It will also consolidate and strengthen the growing bilateral relations between our two countries.

"The people of India have always held France in great esteem. Having recently been through the great participatory experience of a general election we recall with admiration the ideals of French democracy and institutions. Equally, we admire your free and progressive society, your innovative genius and intellectual life, the beauty of your art forms and the legacy of your rich culture. As we enter the decade of the eighties we cannot but be conscious of the dangers menacing the world. The security of countries, big and small, powerful and weak, seems to be undermined by a range of intractable forces such as mistrust and power play between great powers, economic inequalities and shortages, inflation and terrorism. In our own environment we are gravely concerned by the return of the chilly blast of cold war. We oppose intervention, whether overt or covert, by great powers into the affairs of other countries, especially small and nonaligned countries.

"It is our firm view that the Indian subcontinent could develop as a bastion of peace and stability if left to itself and if great power rivalry is kept far hence. We are vitally concerned in the security and integrity of the countries of the region. But if others take a hand in it out of a desire to establish their own pattern of global strategy and thereby make our efforts for peace and stability in our region more difficult we shall lose no time in safeguarding our interests. As a nonaligned country India feels that this policy is more than ever relevant with the return of the acerbities of cold war. Our nonalignment is not a curtain to conceal what is happening around us. On the other hand, it allows us to take a positive stand on all issues. We greatly appreciate that France maintains independence of judgment and upholds the right of all nations to decide the course of their own internal affairs. France's interest in safeguarding detente and globalising its scope is identical with ours. India has always opposed exploitation in any form or garb. We are committed to the establishment of a just international economic order. Much has been said about this but so little has been done. We feel it should be the ambition of like-minded people like the French and the Indians to cooperate in creating a world free of its present glaring inequalities. The UNIDO conference which is taking place in Delhi is a sign of our earnest desire for international cooperation in these fields.

"France and India have also much to share in the great global task of disarmament. It is obvious that world peace cannot be realised by balancing one missile against another. You have taken some interesting initiatives in this regard and we would be glad to know more about your thinking.

"France is a founder member of the European Community and under your leadership has emerged as a sane and liberal voice in West Europe. The vision of France of building a united and constructive Europe making its valuable contribution to the adventures of the human mind and spirit will be an inspiration for the world. Our own relations with the European Community have increased in scope and value. We look forward to their developing greater maturity on the basis of a better perception of the interests and needs of India and other developing countries. France can play an important role in shaping the politics of the European Community in this direction. We are confident that as a result of your visit many new exchanges in the economic, technological and cultural fields will be initiated between the two countries and energetically pursued.

"The only note of regret I have tonight is that your visit to India is so brief. We would have wished you to see something of the variety of India both the age-old and the ultramodern and all the stages in between. But we understand the pressing nature of your responsibilities. We must be content ourselves with the pleasure of your being our chief guest at the Republic Day tomorrow and hope that the pageant of India which you witness there will tempt you to come again at leisure".

In his reply, President Giscard spoke of the buildup of tension in the world and external interventions in Asia and said France found these unacceptable. While it wished to remain true to its allies, its role would be to explore ways continuously to reduce international tension.

Francois-Poncet's Comments

BK281629 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The French foreign minister, Mr Jean Francois-Poncet, has said that anything leading to good relations between India and Pakistan at this time will be a very positive development for peace and stability in this area.

Addressing a news conference in New Delhi today, Mr Poncet said the Indo-French talks on the developments in the region have shown a great measure of identity.

Asked what initiative his government proposes to take to defuse the present tension in the region, Mr Francois-Poncet said the joint declaration signed by the French president and India's prime minister is itself an initiative.

Opposition to 'Blocs'

BK281631 Hong Kong AFP in English 1339 GMT 28 Jan 80 BK

[By Jim Wolf]

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 28 Jan (AFP)--France hinted here today that it was opposed to U.S. President Jimmy Carter's call for an Afghan-prompted regional security link-up in southern Asia.

French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, who is accompanying President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on an official visit to India, gave the hint in a briefing meant for Indian newsmen alone. France, he said, was opposed to the establishment of "blocs" in the Asian subcontinent on ground that they were "harmful for the peace of the area".

Asked what he meant by "blocs", Mr. Francois-Poncet, speaking in English, replied: "Alliances with very definite sets of relations."

"We believe in a multi-polar world," he said.

But the foreign minister refused to comment directly on Mr. Carter's proposal to set up a "cooperative security framework" as a reply to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. He also side-stepped questions on France's attitude toward the American-led plan to resume arms supplies to Pakistan, a project strongly opposed by India on grounds it would escalate tension in the region.

Seven Documents Signed

BK290859 Delhi ISI DIPLOMATIC INFORMATION SERVICE in English 0836 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK

[Text] France will assist India in setting up a massive rupees 10,000 million aluminium complex in Orissa under one of the seven documents signed by the two countries in New Delhi on January 28, reports PTI.

The aluminium complex, when commissioned, would produce 8 million tonnes of alumina annually and will have a smelter plant capable of producing 218,000 tonnes of aluminium.

Under a memorandum of understanding France will offer a comprehensive financial package to India covering both offshore purchase and local costs of project, including related infrastructure facilities. This package will include government credites on preferential terms as well as loans by a consortium of banks.

The seven documents were signed by four cabinet ministers with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet and French Minister of Foreign Trade Jean-Francois Deniau in the presence of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The other six documents are a memorandum of understanding on coal and five protocols on renewable energies, industrial and commercial cooperation, agriculture and rural development, ocean science and technology and technical and industrial cooperation.

Cooperation under the memorandum of understanding on coal will included technical and financial assistance, training of personnel, supply of equipment and export of coal to France. Cooperation will also be extended progressively to such other projects and proposals as may be identified to be mutually advantageous.

Under the agreement France will submit proposals for development of a new mine for increasing coal production, both to meet internal demand and to build up surplus for export, especially to France. This proposal would be further discussed with a view to arriving at mutually acceptable arrangements.

Under the protocol on technical industrial cooperation, a working group would be set up in the fields of petrochemicals, fertilisers, drugs and chemicals. The proposed group comprising representatives of professional organisations and governments of the two countries would function in the framework of the India-French joint committee for economic cooperation.

The protocol on renewable energies envisages the supply of equipment under the agreement concluded at the first meeting of the India-French joint committee for cooperation in science and technology in November 1979. It provides for the fabrication and installation of solar power plants, desalination projects using solar energy and projects for utilisation of wind energy.

The possibilities for joint manufacturing programmes between industrial forms in both countries on the basis of comparative advantage will be examined under the protocol on development of industrial and commercial cooperation. The two countries will also grant facilities to each other for commercial transactions in relation to third country projects.

Under the protocol for cooperation in the field of agriculture and rural development France will take part in development of an area to be selected on the left bank of the Rajasthan Canal. France would also take part in development of the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh through soil and water conservation.

Both countries have agreed to examine the possibility of cooperation in design construction and acquisition of a geotechnical ship for coring and deep diving research under a separate protocol.

President Concludes Visit

BK290753 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The French president, Mr Giscard d'Estaing, has expressed great satisfaction at his talks with the Indian leaders regarding their role in world affairs and on closer bilateral cooperation. He was speaking at Delhi airport this morning before his ceremonial sendoff. The president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy; the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi; the mayor of Delhi, Mr R.K. Gupta; the three service chiefs and a number of diplomats were present on the occasion.

The French president said our aim is to join our efforts in accordance with the plans we adhere to so that our countries become a force for peace for the good of the international community.

Bidding farewell President Reddy expressed the hope that the visit of the French president would go a long way toward consolidating the bonds of friendship that already exist between the two countries.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing has since arrived in Bombay on the last leg of his 4-day visit to this country. He is scheduled to leave Bombay for home this evening.

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PEACOCK ARRIVES 27 JAN

BK271624 Hong Kong AFP in English 1457 GMT 27 Jan 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Jan (AFP)--Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock today urged both India and Pakistan to (?gain) a "greater degree of cohesion" in the existing situation resulting from the Afghan developments.

Mr Peacock was talking to reporters on his arrival at the airport for a 3-day visit here. He said it was for India and Pakistan to talk to each other with goodwill and frankness and "hopefully, with good results." The differences between them should not be exaggerated, he added. Answering questions, he said he had no specific proposal to make to India in the matter.

The Australian foreign minister will have talks with Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and his Indian counterpart P.Y. Narasimha Rao. From here Mr Peacock will be going to Pakistan.

Asked what scope he saw for India and Pakistan to come closer in their perception of what happened in Afghanistan, Mr Peacock said that a "greater degree of cohesion" between the two countries was better for the region and the international situation in general. He said he could well understand Pakistan's concern at the Soviet "invasion" of Afghanistan and on sharing what was now essentially a border with the Soviet Union. He said this in reply to the question whether he saw any justification for Pakistan to seek arms aid.

Asked if Pakistan needed to modernise its armed forces, Mr Peacock said he could answer that question better after he visited Pakistan. He said he had come here with an open mind and not with any proposal.

He noted, answering another question, that it was "more than implied" that there were difference in the points of India and Pakistan on the Afghan crisis. Australia had no intention to "impose its views, one side or the other."

Mr Peacock said his talks here would mainly centre on Afghanistan in the international affairs. He felt that the Soviet presence in Afghanistan would "remain for some time" and reiterated Australia's demand for withdrawal of the Soviet troops from the landlocked country. The Soviet action was an "invasion of a non-aligned country," he said.

About the Indian Ocean, he said Australia's policy was to work for reducing the superpower presence in the area. Mr Peacock arrived here after visiting Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines.

Calls on Mrs Gandhi, Rao

BK290351 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The visiting Australian foreign minister, Mr Andrew Peacock, had a meeting with the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, in New Delhi yesterday. The talks were a followup of the Australian prime minister's letter to Mrs Gandhi on her assumption of office. The meeting was followed by another round of discussions between Mr Peacock and the external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao.

According to official sources both sides sought an assessment of the other side on the current international situation, particularly in Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan.

Discusses Armaments

OW282215 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 28 Jan 80 OW

[Text] In talks with the Indian prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, the Australian foreign affairs minister, Mr Peacock, has advocated the opening of a dialog between India and Pakistan. Mrs Gandhi is reported to have said her government placed great emphasis on proposals to open direct relations with Pakistan but remains pessimistic about Pakistan's arms buildup and drive for a nuclear weapon. The Indian leader and Mr Peacock spoke for about 40 minutes, about 10 minutes longer than had been set aside.

Mr Peacock is in New Delhi on the fourth stage of his seven-nation tour of Asia as part of Australia's diplomatic campaign against the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

AFGHAN MINISTER AT UNIDO MEETING CRITICIZES PROTECTIONISM

BK281233 Hong Kong AFP in English 1045 GMT 28 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 28 Jan (AFP)--Afghan Mining and Industry Minister Mohammad Esma'il Danesh today protested at protectionism by industrial countries to the U.N. Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) meeting here, in a speech which made no reference to the situation in his country or the presence of Soviet troops there.

The minister's address to the current conference also brought no political reaction from other delegates, who heard Mr. Danesh stress that his country belonged to the non-aligned movement. He also underscored the effect on the Third World of oil price rises. The industrialized countries could pass these increases on in their exported manufactured goods, but the developing nations were unable to do this, he said.

Protesting at industrial countries' protectionism, the Afghan delegate said that in Afghanistan's case this hit textile and footwear exports.

Iranian Minister Speaks

BK281235 Hong Kong AFP in English 1158 GMT 28 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 28 Jan (AFP)--Iran today accused Western countries of trying to isolate it through various economic measures, and it referred specifically to the freezing of Iranian bank accounts.

The charge was part of a statement read at the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) meeting here on behalf of Iran's Industry Minister Kamran Kossar who left for Tehran for urgent official business. Mr. Kossar's statement said the freezing of Iranian bank accounts in the U.S. and some West European countries was part of an attempt to isolate his country.

He also said Iran's efforts towards self-sufficiency and an independent economy since February 1979 were being hampered by "a major revolution by a major power" through "belligerent actions and attitudes." The statement further said Iran was willing to consider making a contribution to the proposed global fund to help speedy industrializing of Third World nations.

Pakistan Attacks USSR

BK290921 Hong Kong AFP in English 0708 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 29 Jan (AFP)--Pakistan today attacked the Soviet Union for its military intervention in Afghanistan.

Abdul Sattar, Pakistan ambassador in New Delhi, told the plenary session of the UNIDO now in progress that the "recent military intervention" had brought about deterioration in the situation in the region. However, he did not name the USSR or Afghanistan.

The Pakistani representative further protested against attempts being made to thwart the peaceful nuclear programme of "some energy-poor developing countries." He demanded full support for such peaceful atomic programme.

PAKISTAN

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN PESHAWAR

BK290619 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Australian foreign minister, Mr Andrew Peacock, arrived in Peshawar from New Delhi today on a 3-day visit to Pakistan. He was received at the airport by the governor of the Northwest Frontier Province [NWFP] Lt Gen Fazle Haq, state advisors and senior government officials.

Soon after arrival in Peshawar, Mr Peacock left for Landikotal where the NWFP refugee commission will apprise him of Afghan refugee problems. He will visit an Afghan refugee camp near Peshawar later this afternoon. The Australian foreign minister will leave for Islamabad tomorrow morning.

Offers Wheat for Refugees

BK290915 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Australia will provide Pakistan 10,000 tons of wheat worth 2 million Australian dollars for the Afghan refugees. This was stated by Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock during a briefing at Landikotal on the influx of Afghan refugees. The Australian foreign minister, who arrived in Peshawar this morning on a 3-day visit to Pakistan stated that a formal statement on the aid will be made by his government following his talks with the Pakistani authorities on the problems and needs facing the refugees. He was told that in the Northwest Frontier Province alone the number of Afghan refugees is over 379,000 and is increasing daily.

SRI LANKA

COLOMBO SUN FEARS MILITARY SHOWDOWN IN INDIAN OCEAN

BK261419 Colombo SUN in English 18 Jan 80 p 7 BK

[Editorial: "Showdown in Indian Ocean"]

[Text] A military showdown is almost a certainty in the Indian Ocean region sooner not later. President Jimmy Carter has already sent his gigantic nuclear-powered aircraft-carrier "Nimitz" and missile-cruisers Long Beach, California and Texas and half a dozen troop-landing vessels to reinforce two naval battle groups comprising about 25 warships already sailing in this most vulnerable region.

The Soviets have an equally formidable naval and military power hovering in the area ready to strike at any given time. Such mighty armadas cruising off Lanka's territorial waters provide only a menacingly diabolic security situation to Lanka in the wake of an imminent confrontation.

On Wednesday [16 January], top officials in the White House proclaimed that the United States was prepared to prevent any future Soviet military advances in South West Asia. Their obvious reference was to Pakistan. They even hinted about the possibility of using military power in this regard.

Evidently, the Kabul crisis has turned into a noway-out imbroglio. Both the United States and USSR are continuing to build up a military crescendo quite unmindful of the ultimate consequences that could follow.

While the Soviet high command is moving in more guns, supplies and tanks to its enhanced forces in readiness for a long campaign up the Khyber and possibly spilling into Pakistan, the United States has launched several counter measures to deter Soviet aggression. It has begun to fortify the military bases in Diego Garcia and made a deal with Egypt to station advanced combat control aircraft on its soil. The United States is also considering a chain of air and naval installations in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean region.

Most significant in the current U.S.-Soviet cold war is Washington's link with Peking and the latter's own initiatives in calling for world solidarity against Soviet expansionism.

All these activities spell out one thing in common; that the superpowers have not hesitated in driving the last nail on the coffin for peace and detente and are flexing their muscles for a holocaust in our neighbourhood. The United Nations is regrettably helpless in preventing the impending calamity. Attempts to apply world opinion pressures on the big powers normally turn out to be futile. Despite the crushing defeat Moscow suffered at the UN General Assembly over its intervention in Afghanistan, it was not willing to respect world opinion.

Meanwhile on Wednesday, our man at the United Nations, B.J. Fernando made a thought-provoking speech underscoring the relevancy of non-aligned principles and the UN Charter vis-a-vis Russian intervention in Kabul. As chairman of the UN ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean the Lankan ambassador has every right to feel perturbed and even agitated because the current developments only means that the decade old IOPZ [Indian Ocean Peace Zone] resolution has virtually gone on the rocks.

GOVERNMENT DENIES BEING ASKED TO WORK WITH U.S. AGAINST USSR

BK261126 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 26 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Foreign Ministry in a communique said yesterday that the Sri Lanka Government had not received any communication from President Carter or the U.S. Government inviting Sri Lanka to work with the U.S. in opposing Soviet moves in Afghanistan. The communique was issued in the light of a REUTER report that President Carter in his State of the Union message had indicated that Sri Lanka was one of the four South Asian countries invited to join the United States in opposing any Soviet move in the region.

The Foreign Ministry communique emphasized that any step the government would take in this situation or in similar situations would be based on Sri Lanka's commitment to the policies of nonalinement and the commitment to implement the declarations of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.